TRADE AND INDUSTRY

5 April 1973 Volume 11 No 1 10p

The European Trade Committee—a focus for tackling the EEC

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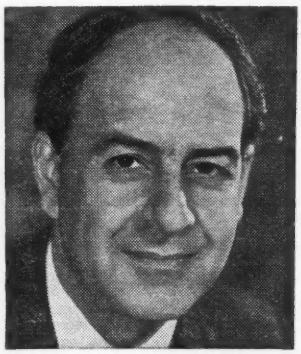
European Trade Committee—a focus for tackling the EEC

by Derek J. Ezra, MBE, member, British Overseas Trade Board, and chairman, European Trade Committee



BRITAIN'S prosperity is based on its overseas trade. Our future standard of living therefore depends directly on our realisation of, and reaction to, the tremendous changes and possibilities which Britain's entry into EEC has given rise to. Britain and her Common Market partners will have tariff-free access to each other's domestic markets by July 1, 1977. Our partners will take advantage of this, and we must also take the same advantage to ensure our common prosperity. We will be competing on equal terms with our EEC partners in all the other markets of Europe. There will be greater competition in these countries, coupled with enormous opportunities for our exports in the EEC—an increasingly integrated market of more than 250 million people.

The tables indicate what our prospects can be. Table 1 shows that Britain's share of world trade has declined substantially in the ten years 1961-71, and table 2 shows that trade with Western Europe has become increasingly important. The EEC and EFTA countries together accounted for 36 per cent of our exports and 37.3 per cent of our imports in 1971. Detailed statistics for 1972 are not yet available.

TABLE 1: UK SHARE OF WORLD'S OVERSEAS TRADE

US $ million	1961	1971
World's* Overseas Trade	243,200	642,000
UK Overseas Trade	23,799	46,340
UK percentage share	9.8	7.2

* excluding Soviet Area Countries and Cuba

TABLE 2: UK TRADE WITH EEC AND EFTA

	1961	1971
Imports		
UK Imports from EEC as percentage of total UK imports	15.2	21.4
UK Imports from EFTA as percentage of total UK imports	12.3	15.9
Exports		
UK Exports to EEC as percentage of total UK exports	18.1	21.0
UK Exports to EFTA as percentage of total UK exports	12.7	15.0

The pattern varies from country to country, but there are some clearly defined characteristics. Western Europe's rate of economic growth has remained high, particularly by British standards. Its technological skills and standards of living are high, factors which raise the demand for capital and consumer goods of kinds which Britain produces and can and does export. However our share of total trade with EEC countries declined from 1961-71 as they dealt increasingly with each other within their common external tariff. Our share of the import trade of all the countries within the European Trade Committee ambit averaged roughly 6 per cent in 1971, a modest figure even in relation to our 11 per cent share of world overseas trade.

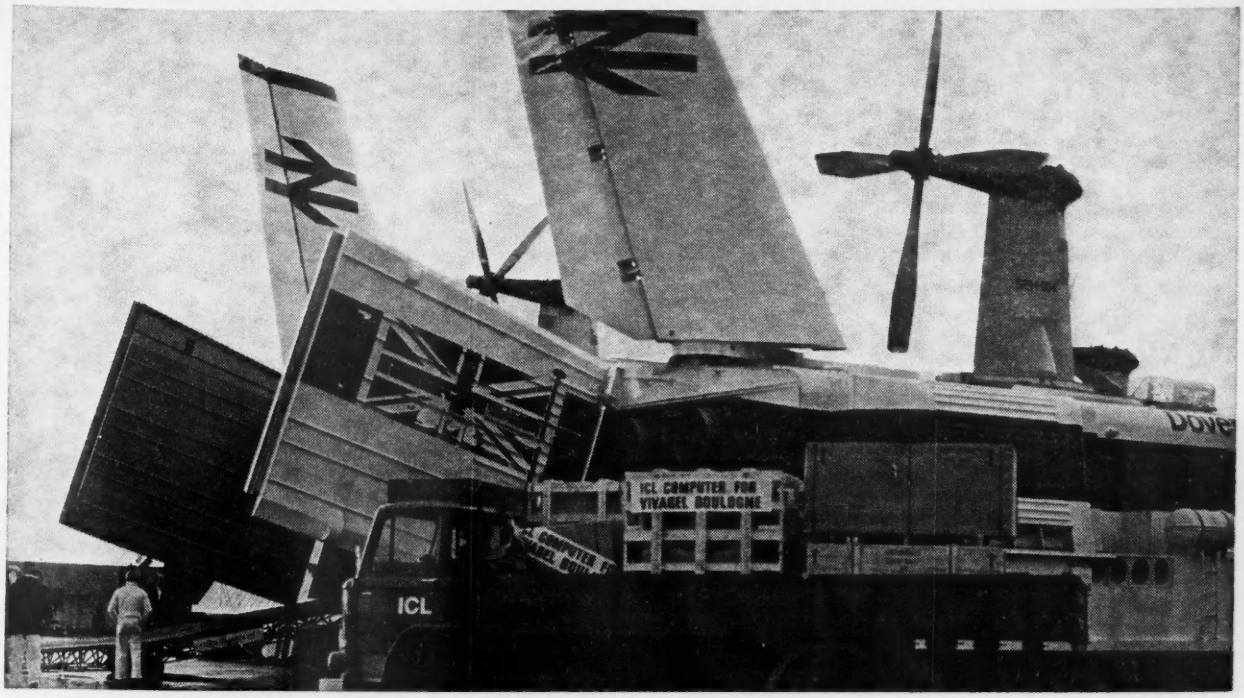
Table 3, showing the trade of the original six members of the EEC with the world and with each other in 1961 and 1971, is striking. Each of them imported more from, and exported more to, the other five members in 1971 than with the whole world ten years previously. Intra-EEC trade had risen from 30-60 per cent to 40-70 per cent of their total trade. Although our total trade with the EEC had increased, as tables 4 and 5 show, it was still a relatively small part of our world trade, and gave us, except in the case of France, a declining share of their markets.

Shortly after its formation in 1972 the British Overseas Trade Board became aware of a need for specialised advice on trade with the more important areas of the world. Some organisations capable of providing such advice already existed, and others were formed, one of these being the European Trade Committee (ETC). The present membership is: Mr. S. Abramson (Department of Trade and Industry), Mr. G. V. K. Burton CBE (deputy chairman, Fisons Ltd.), Mr. G. R. Denman, CB, CMG (Department of Trade and Industry), Mr. E. J. W. Hellmuth (director, Midland Bank), Mr. G. S. Whitehead, CMG, MVO (Foreign and Commonwealth Office), Mr. A. Stewart Kennedy (chairman, Hawker Siddeley International Ltd.), Mr. J. A. Lewando, CBE (chairman, Carrington Viyella Ltd.), Mr. J. L. Lutyens (group managing director, George Kent Ltd.), Mr. C. S. Machin (director, Mullard Ltd.), Mr. J. F. Parr (Confederation of British Industries), Mr. B. N. Preston (director, Stone Manganese Marine Ltd.), Mr. J. A. Raven (director, Association of British Chambers of Commerce), Mr. E. Rayne (chairman and managing director, H and M. Rayne Ltd.), Mr. J. S. Rooke, CMG, OBE (British Overseas Trade Board) and Mr. B. S. W. Scott, PD (deputy chairman, Joseph Lucas Industries Ltd.).

The Committee thus has at its disposal a wealth of experience

TABLE 3: FORMER EEC SIX TRADE

US $ million	West Germany		France		Italy		Netherlands		Belgium & Luxembourg	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
Imports from World	10,940.9	34,341.2	6,675.9	21,244.8	5,256.5	15,980.5	5,112.0	15,197.5	4,230.8	12,674.8
of which from EEC (Intra)	3,338.2	16,088.2	2,101.8	10.545.2	1,545.0	6,781.3	2,416.8	8,270.6	2,141.2	7,992.8
Percentage from EEC	30.5	46.8	31.5	49.6	29.4	42.4	47.3	54.4	50.6	63.1
Exports to World	12,687.2	39.039 6	7,208 1	20,519.8	4,215 1	15,122 6	4,306.8	14,015.5	3,935 4	12,300.0
of which to EEC (Intra)	4,013.5	15,647.0	2,419.7	10,067.0	1,321.7	6,754.4	1,914.7	8,916 7	2,095.2	8,439.0
Percentage to EEC	31.6	40.1	33.6	49.1	31.4	44.7	44.5	63.6	53.2	68.6



An ICL computer being loaded for export by hovercraft. The company achieved a major success recently with an order for two systems 4-72 computers from ESRO, the European Space Research Organisation, for installation in Holland and West Germany.

in the field of the development of Britain's trade with Europe, backed by highly specialised knowledge provided by senior civil servants from the DTI and FCO of how to get the best out of the services offered by the Government. This combination of skills and knowledge will enable the ETC to play a vital role in helping to ensure that the opportunities following on Britain's entry to the EEC are exploited as fully as possible.

Because the opportunities will not necessarily be limited to the member countries of the EEC, the ETC is concerning itself with 17 countries, viz: West Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Spain, Portugal. Austria, Switzerland, Greece and Turkey, all of whom are associated to a greater or lesser degree with the larger European market which is evolving. The 17 countries between them accounted in 1971 for 42.5 per cent of the world's overseas trade* and in 1972 took 46.8 per cent of Britain's exports.

The main priorities at this time seem to the ETC to be to try to establish clearly the potential for UK trade, the means of making this potential known to British industry and a basic strategy of export promotion. To this end the Committee is actively considering how best to take advantage of the opportunities in Western European markets and has begun to monitor Britain's performance there.

Since its formation last year the European Trade Committee has conducted an extensive survey of many of these problems. using its own knowledge of and contacts in British industry, the services of the DTI, and the assistance of commercial diplomatic officers in Western Europe. Briefs on other problems are being prepared, and when all these are available the Committee will be in a position to make its contribution to the British Overseas Trade Board's direction of the official export-promotion effort. But the Committee intends to go further than that. It will use its own experience in industry to point out particular markets and products for which, within the planning policy of the Government export promotion services, there is scope for its own special skills.

It will seek to give a particular emphasis to some of those consumer goods which will benefit from the progressive abolition of the common external tariff—benefits which will come, and which must be seized, quickly. It will try to give impetus to the growth of trade in those industrial goods with the best long-term prospects. By promoting a British presence in Western Europe following our entry into the Community, it will offer a focal point to the individual efforts of British businessmen trying to maximise our earnings in Europe. And it will not desist from driving home the point that without an increased share of world trade and a balanced payments basis we may not be able to achieve and maintain the standard of living that the British people want. A large part of the battle to achieve this must be fought in coming years in Western Europe.

The European Trade Committee has been impressed by the evidence that many British companies were already geared up to the new opportunities provided by our accession to the Common Market. It is, however, clear that many other companies are unaware of how great the opportunities are, while we have not yet put ourselves into a position to exploit them to the full. It is to these companies that the ETC will particularly address itself.

* Excluding the Soviet area countries and Cuba.

This article is one of a major series describing the work of the British Overseas Trade Board and of its 'chosen instruments'—the organisations which advise the Board on policy in some of the main trading areas of the world.

TABLE 4: UK TRADE WITH THE SIX

US $ million	1961	1971
Imports from World	12,728.8	23,906.3
of which from EEC	1,934.8	5,126.4
Percentage from EEC	15.2	21.4
Exports to World	11,074.0	22,348.4
of which to EEC	2,002.0	4,688.3
Percentage to EEC	18.1	21.0

TABLE 5: UK SHARE OF MARKETS OF SIX

	West Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium & Luxembourg
1961 (percentage)	4.2	4.5	5.5	6.8	7.5
1971	3.7	5.1	3.6	5.6	6.2

'Britain and the EEC' and 'Preparing for Europe'

Two series of articles of importance to all businessmen. First published in 'Trade and Industry' they are now available in booklet form.

'Britain and the EEC', revised in September 1972, includes an explanation of the transitional arrangements for industrial tariffs, an outline of the EEC rules of competition, a summary of DTI sources of assistance in developing exports to the enlarged Community and an important article about the secondary legislation of the EEC. In the latest reprint, an article summarising the provisions of the free trade agreements signed between the EEC and certain EFTA countries has also been included.

'Britain and the EEC' is a continuing series and a number of articles have appeared since the publication of the booklet. These are:

Company law provisions of the European Communities Act.
Europe for small firms: The first impact.
Anti-dumping and the EEC.

The articles in 'Preparing for Europe' show how British firms in a cross-section of industries are gearing themselves for the enlarged European Community. These firms which are situated all over Britain have work forces ranging from 70 to 9,500 employees and their products include ribbons, sherry, electronic components and roadsweepers. Some have anticipated entry for several years and are now consolidating their position. Others are turning their attention to Community markets for the first time, or are preparing a big push to gain a firmer foothold.

The principal benefits each firm most looks forward to also differ. Some look to the opening up of new markets with the removal of prohibitive tariffs. Others to opportunities for volume production for a mass market or to opportunities for expansion and specialisation. Some anticipate psychological benefits which would make their products more acceptable and less 'foreign'.

But all the firms have one thing in common—the conviction that the enlarged Community holds new and exciting opportunities for them and that success will not come to he who waits but to he who makes careful preparation.

Copies of 'Britain and the EEC', 'Preparing for Europe' and individual articles can be obtained free of charge from: EEC Information Unit, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 3591 for publications; extensions 2377, 3579, 2479 or 2480 for questions on EEC matters.

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'Destination Europe: An Exporter's Guide to the EEC'

THE British Overseas Trade Board has published a booklet 'Destination Europe: An Exporter's Guide to the EEC', to act as a guide to firms already selling in Europe and to those entering the market for the first time. It is aimed primarily at small and medium sized exporters, and also new exporters.

In the preface Mr. Derek Ezra, Chairman of the European Trade Committee of the British Overseas Trade Board, writes: 'I would expect many who have not exported hitherto to turn to Europe for the first time and they will, as the years go by, come to regard the rest of the Community as an extension of their present home market. The official export services stand ready to help all these firms.

'This book summarises the services available and how they may be tapped. Part 1 deals with the considerations which need to be taken into account when looking at the European Economic Community as a new or as a growth market, not all of which may be familiar to the small firm or new exporter. Part 2 provides useful background information about the Community's Institutions and the development of the EEC policies.'

Copies of 'Destination Europe' are available free from: Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4 and from regional offices of the Department of Trade and Industry.

Improving international trade procedures

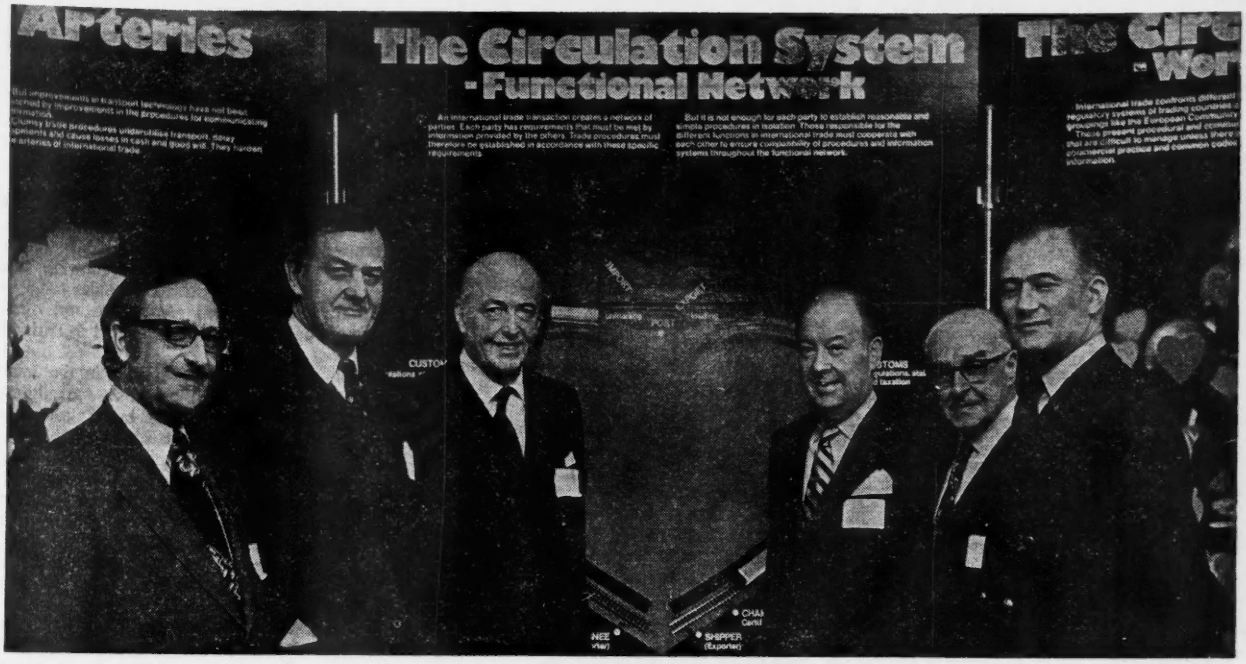
'IN the last twenty years, world exports have increased fivefold in value. Outward-looking Government trade policies have done much to create the right climate for this phenomenal growth; modern transport developments have made world-wide distribution a practical possibility. But commercial practice lags behind public policy and transport; the procedures by which merchants, insurers and bankers deal with international trade still seem geared to old fashioned xenophobia and the technology of sailing ships,' the Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said in London on March 29.

'Persuading the commercial world to adapt its procedures so as to catch up with and keep pace with Government trade policies and rapidly advancing transport technology is the essential task of SITPRO—the Board for the Simplification of International Trade Procedures,' said Sir Geoffrey, who was speaking at a conference on facilitating international trades organised by the British Overseas Trade Board and SITPRO.

About 150 senior managers and Government officials took part in

The BBC Export Promotion Service

The primary aim of the BBC Export Promotion Service is to report Britain's progress as an industrial and trading nation and thus help to promote a favourable climate for exports. Every day the BBC tells the world about British business, industry, finance, technology, agriculture and science. It reports British achievements, progress and know-how, using the expert knowledge of its specialist reporters. Products and manufacturers are named in these industrial broadcasts and inquiries resulting are passed on to manufacturers. The BBC broadcasts overseas in English and 39 other languages. Manufacturers who have an interesting story about British inventions, new products, unusual or striking export achievements, participation in overseas fairs, visits abroad, etc., are invited to contact the BBC. Telephone the Export Liaison Manager, BBC External Services, at 01-240 3456, Ext. 293/2039 or write; Export Liaison Manager, BBC External Services, Bush House, London WC2B 4PH.



Photographed at the SITPRO conference on international trade facilitation are (from the left), Mr. H. E. Harriman, assistant director, Office of Facilitation, Department of Transportation, Washington; Mr. D. R. Hunter, Head of Central Distribution Department, Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., and member of SITPRO board; Lord Thorneycroft, Chairman of BOTB and SITPRO; Mr. A. E. Baylis, National Director, National Committee of International Trade, New York; Mr. B. Wheble, SITPRO board member; and Mr. K. Hammarskjold, Director-General, International Air Transport Association, Geneva.

the conference. A wide range of management interests was represented, including banks, underwriters and Chambers of Commerce.

The European sister organisations of the SITPRO Board were represented by the President of SIMPROFRANCE and by representatives of SIPRONETH (the Netherlands), SIPROCOM (Belgium) and the Danish and Swedish Committee on Trade Procedures. The Commission of the European Community and international trading interests in Germany and Italy were also represented.

The world-wide importance of trade facilitation was emphasised by the participation of policy-makers and experts from the United States, Canada and Japan. The group of Japanese guests was led by Mr. Kumaki, the Head of the Data Processing Department of the Ministry of Transport in Tokyo. The United Nations was represented by Mr. Gosta Roos, the adviser to the ECE and UNCTAD on trade procedures.

Priorities for SITPRO

Lord Thorneycroft, Chairman of the SITPRO Board and of the British Overseas Trade Board, opening the conference, stated priorities for SITPRO action in the future:

- making the different interests concerned with international trade aware of the benefits to be achieved through working together to rationalise trade procedures
- promoting international co-operation, both commercially and between Governments
- constantly reviewing trade requirements leading to improvements in procedures and documentation
- evolving the most modern and outward looking system of trade procedures and documentation for the European Community
- supporting international action to improve systems of rights and obligations on traders, in particular as regards international combined transport
- participating in the work of establishing international standards for trade codes and other disciplines in communications
- developing the possibilities for co-operative schemes for applying automatic data processing to trade procedures.

The first theme of the conference was 'Frontierless Trading'. This was introduced by Mr. David Hunter, member of the SITPRO Board and Head of Central Distribution Department of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. The guest speakers were Mr. Knut Hammarskjold, Director General of IATA, Mr. George Schuthe, representing the Canadian Trade Facilitation organisation COSTPRO, Mr. Arthur Baylis, National Director of the National Committee on International Trade Documentation of the USA and Mr. Hal Harriman, representing the US Federal Department of Transportation.

A discussion of the problems of adapting trade procedures to the changing environment and pressures of world trade, in particular in respect of the use of computers, followed. It was introduced by Mr. Noel Ordman, member of the SITPRO Board and Assistant Director General of the Port of London Authority. This forum included Mr. Etienne Dreyfous, Vice-President (Cargo) of Air France and Mr. John Raven, Vice-Chairman of the SITPRO Board and Director General of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

Reorganisation of export promotion divisions

THE organisation of export promotion work in the Department of Trade and Industry, which is administered and directed by the British Overseas Trade Board, is being restructured.

Following the appointment of Mr. J. S. Rooke as Chief Executive to the Board, the Divisions in the Department concerned with export promotion have been reorganised as Export Services and Promotions Division and Overseas Finance and Planning Division. Mr. W. K. Ward has taken charge of Export Services and Promotions Division, which is responsible for the co-ordination of export services and embraces General Export Services Branch, Special Export Services Branch, Export Data Branch and Fairs and Promotions Branch. Mr. F. W. Glaves-Smith heads Overseas Finance and Planning Division, which is responsible for overseas finance, overseas projects, trade promotion finance and planning. The Board is not responsible for the export finance, ECGD, overseas aid and export licensing aspects of this Division's work.

A new post of special adviser to the Board on the Japanese Market has been created and will be filled on April 9 by Mr. P. G. A. Wakefield.

Quieter time at Zagreb printing and paper show

From Bozidar Hrdlicka, British Consulate-General, Zagreb: The International Printing and Paper Industry Fair was the second of its kind staged in Zagreb, the first one being held in October 1970. Covering some 50,000 sq. m., it was one of the range of smaller specialised exhibitions organised by the Zagreb Fair, apart from the two main annual general fairs in April and September.

More than 300 firms from 17 countries, including the host country, took part in this year's event, being seen by about 80,000 visitors in six days.

British participation, one of the three national stands (the other two were Italy and East Germany), was jointly organised by BOTB and the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry. It consisted of 10 exhibitors on a prominent stand.

Rank Xerox took the largest area of the stand with a comprehensive range of their copying, duplicating and other machines. This firm is steadily enlarging its share of the Yugoslav market, being helped by the local agent. A measure of the interest in this market may be gauged by the fact that this was the second appearance at a Zagreb Fair in the past five months.

The Monotype Corporation, another old hand in the market, with a well established business, were demonstrating their electronic filmsetting system at a busy stand.

Letraset International Ltd. brought to Zagreb a range of instant lettering already well known and used throughout Yugoslavia and sought to consolidate their position as the largest importer by far of this type of product into Yugoslavia.

Crosfield Electronics, at their second Intergrafika, had sophisticated press-control equipment for the printing and packaging industries.

Adana (Printing Machines) Ltd. are an established supplier of small and hand printing, thermographic and laminating machines. Their stand was the scene of considerable action, the machines being especially suitable for a small printer's workshop.

Littlejohn Graphic Systems Ltd., a newcomer to Intergrafika, were showing their photomechanical equipment for offset, photo-engraving and gravure at the second largest stand within the Joint Venture.

Rollem Patent Products Ltd. is yet another firm persistent in their efforts to enlarge the number of their Yugoslav customers for perforating, slitting and creasing machines.

Three other firms, all new to both Intergrafika and Yugoslavia in general, Chartpak Ltd. (self-adhesive tapes, symbols etc), Coates Brothers Inks Ltd. (printing inks) and Lithographic Machinery Ltd. (electronic exposure-control unit and digital densitometer) came to Zagreb aiming to make initial contacts and get the feel of the market—not an easy task—but performed to their satisfaction.

Finally, the London Chamber of Commerce organised a well-designed general information stand and a service for exhibitors and manned it with two of their representatives.

Worthwhile participation

On the whole, old Zagreb hands reported a quieter fair than last time. This was undoubtedly due to two factors: first, at the last fair, most of the Yugoslav newspaper printers were seeking to purchase a wide range of sophisticated equipment to implement their modernisation programmes.

Second, the present economic situation in Yugoslavia is not conducive to large-scale buying of anything other than the most essential types of equipment. That apart, most of our exhibitors felt their participation was worthwhile. They were able to estimate the market for the next few years, meet their customers and establish new contacts, not only with Yugoslavs, but with Hungarians and various other foreign visitors. They were able also to assess the competition and show the Yugoslav graphical and printing industries that British equipment is at least as good and very often better and certainly more competitive than the main German competitors.

Mr. S. Tomasic, explaining Monotype's products to a group of visitors at the Zagreb Printing and Paper Industry Fair.

Cattle, steaks and poultry sell well at Paris salon

From T. C. Almond, British Embassy, Paris: Exports of British food and live animals to France rose from £16.5 million to £42.8 million between 1971 and 1972, and following this increase in demand British companies came in force to the combined Agriculture and Agricultural Machinery Exhibitions held in Paris in March.

In all, 24 companies exhibited in the Joint Venture organised by the British Agricultural Export Council and the BOTB in the agriculture and associated equipment section. On show were several types of cattle, including Galloway and Sussex, with pride of place being taken by the Friesians. Also exhibited were various breeds of sheep and several kinds of handling, housing and marking equipment. In addition, and showing separately, was the Hereford Herd Book Society with specimens of the crosses bred from traditional French breeds.

In the Poultry Hall, four British companies exhibited day-old chicks, breeding stock and incubators. The company which was particularly pleased with its participation was British United Turkeys, which took orders for £600,000-worth of birds. In addition, Western Incubators reported good business for all sizes of their product.

Besides the animals in the agricultural show were the stands in the Food Hall of the Highlands and Islands Development Board and the Meat and Livestock Commission. These exhibits were perhaps one of the greatest attractions at the Salon, for British products evoked a great deal of publicity on the radio and TV and in the press.

At these stands customers could purchase steaks and lamb chops both uncooked and cooked. Such was the demand for these prime cuts of meat that there were long queues from 10 a.m. onwards waiting for service—this despite the fact that the Charolais stand opposite often had empty seats.

In the adjoining Agricultural Machinery Exhibition, 14 British companies exhibited. With imports of this equipment into France in 1972 finally on the upturn after several years of relative stagnation, most firms reported increases in their sales. Among the companies which did well were McConnel, with their hedgers and diggers, and Teagle with their spreaders and mixers.

Large British showing at Oslo shipping exhibition

TWENTY British groups and companies—covering a wide range of marine industries and services—will be represented at the Nor-Shipping '73 International Shipping Exhibition to be held in Oslo on May 9-15.

The companies will be taking part in a Joint Venture sponsored by the Shipbuilders and Repairers National Association and supported by the BOTB, and will occupy a total area of almost 600 sq. m.

The British Joint Venture will be arranged in two sections. In one, eight shipbuilding groups and companies—representing 80 per cent of the British shipbuilding industry in terms of production—will be occupying a single combined block. The other participants, whose interests cover marine equipment manufacture and supply, engine-building, publishing, insurance and a professional institution, will be exhibiting from individual stands.

Good market for British toys in Australia

From N. H. B. Veriod, British High Commission, Sydney: The Eighth Sydney International Toy and Sporting Goods Trade Fair attracted over a thousand trade buyers from all parts of Australia, including Perth, Alice Springs and Darwin. For the first time sporting goods were included, which gave added impetus to the event.

A total of 45 firms exhibited occupying an area of 7,800 sq. ft. Although British toys and sporting goods dominated the fair, there were products from all parts of the world, including the USA, Canada, New Zealand, Hong Kong and West Germany. A large display of sporting goods was sponsored by the Pakistan Trade Commission.

The main British concentration was in the form of a Joint Venture display organised by the British Toy Manufacturers Association and the BOTB. The 22 manufacturers who participated in the Joint Venture filled 4,000 sq. ft. of display area. Thirteen UK representatives took the opportunity of visiting the Australian market, where well over 25 per cent of the total toy imports of approximately £7.5 million originate from the UK.

The majority of British manufacturers reported considerable interest by importers in their products and were generally pleased with the results achieved. Several reported on-the-spot sales and the promise of future orders. Many new products were on display for the first time in Australia alongside the 'traditional' British toys, which will always attract a good market.

The news media and trade visitors showed particular interest in the new fighting robot toys from Louis Marx and Co. Ltd., and the new range of roller skates from Morris Vulcan. The Rovex Ltd. display of Scalextric model racing cars and Hornby trains was as popular as ever.

Many of the toys exhibited continued to demonstrate the increasing sophistication of the Australian toy market. A market that is continually growing and which is the British toy trade's third largest in the world.

L to R: The New South Wales Minister of Decentralisation and Development, Mr. J. B. M. Fuller, with Mr. J. W. Coulson, state chairman, Australia British Trade Association, Mr. G. Booth, deputy British High Commissioner, and Mr. R. Beacham, managing director and chairman, Louis Marx and Co. Ltd, at the Sydney Toy Fair.

Farnborough fully international in 1974

AFTER a quarter of a century as a shop-window for the British Aerospace Industry, the Society of British Aerospace Companies' biennial exhibition and flying display at Farnborough is to become a fully international event in 1974.

Assurances from the Government to the Society that it can continue to use the facilities of the site for the next decade and possibly beyond have made possible the decision to open Farnborough to the world's aviation and space industries.

The first Farnborough International has been set for September 2-8, 1974. Some aerospace companies in 30 countries are eligible to participate.

Preparations have begun for a major expansion of the exhibition facilities of the Hampshire airfield, centre of Government aerospace research in the Royal Aircraft Establishment. Earth-moving will extend the main exhibition site and provide new areas which, if necessary, could double the covered and outdoor space available to exhibitors. Plans are in hand for improving road links to the Show, and a number of other programmes are in discussion.

BOTB support for conferences in the USA

THE British Overseas Trade Board may support participation by British firms in conferences and seminars in the United States.

Fairs and Promotions Branch have a list of American symposia and seminars which may be of particular value. Most take place annually in conjunction with major trade fairs.

The reading of a paper on an advanced product or process at one of these technical meetings, organised by bodies such as the American Society for Cell Biology, the Diesel and Gas Power Conference, the Society of Automotive Engineers and the National Concrete Masonry Association, can arouse wide interest among influential experts and potential buyers. Other subjects covered include electronics, packaging, computers, optics and various medical fields.

Further information and a list of recommended symposia and conferences in the USA (1974-75) can be obtained from: Mr. V. S. Willis, Fairs and Promotions Branch, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757, ext. 7097).

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£2.5m-worth of British technology on show in Peking

The British Industrial Technology Exhibition in Peking—the largest of its kind ever held in the People's Republic of China—closes on Saturday after a 12-day showing of £2.5 million-worth of industrial goods. Over 200,000 people are expected to have visited the exhibition by the time it closes. Nearly 350 British companies are exhibiting.

The exhibition, which has taken over a year to organise, will have cost about £1.5 million including the fares of the thousand British businessmen attending. After the last British show in 1964, UK exports to China rose from £17 million to £28 million in three years. Exports in 1972 were £31.6 million.

Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, presided at the opening ceremony with the Chinese Minister for Foreign Trade, Mr. Pai Hsiang-kuo. Mr. Walker said that he welcomed the opportunity of expressing to the people of China his belief that the exhibition was yet another indication of growing trade links between China and the UK. Britain wished to contribute to the growing pace of Chinese industrial development. Premier Chou En-lai paid a visit to the exhibition last Saturday.

The pictures show: (Top) Mr. Pai Hsiang-kuo cutting the tape after the opening ceremony. (Right) Mr. Heseltine, Mr. Pai Hsiang-kuo, and Mr. Walker on a tour of the exhibition. (Bottom right) A Chinese band playing at the opening ceremony. (Below) The three ministers on another of the stands.

Lord Redmayne addressing the seminar on the American bicentennial celebrations.

Opportunities in US bicentennial celebrations

REPRESENTATIVES of some 50 companies attended a British Overseas Trade Board seminar in London last week to hear about export opportunities during the 1976 bicentennial celebrations in the United States.

The half-day seminar heard speakers from the American embassy, the British Trade Development Office in New York, DTI's Fairs and Promotions Branch and American businessmen.

Opening the seminar, Lord Redmayne, chairman of the North American Advisory Group, said that despite its balance of payments difficulties, the American economy was thriving. 'Constantly increasing affluence and an unending search for quality and something different has created and sustained an enormous demand for imported goods,' he said.

The opportunities of the bicentennial were unique, both in kind and timing. 'If they are not grasped today, they will very definitely not be there to be grasped tomorrow. Although the bicentennial year itself in 1976, the American retail market will be fully active in this field from late 1974 onwards. If we are going to get into that market, we have got to start planning for production now.

'As we plan for products which will mark this anniversary, we must get our approach to it right. Admittedly American independence arose from certain accidents of British colonial policy. The important fact to remember is that this is an American birthday and not a colonial anniversary. Above all, we must see it through American eyes if we are to hit the right note,' he said.

British pavilion for Izmir Fair

THE British Chamber of Commerce, Istanbul, with financial support from the British Overseas Trade Board, are again organising the British pavilion at this year's Izmir International Fair (August 20–September 20).

The Chamber make the point that this year's Fair is of special significance, since 1973 marks the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Turkish Republic. It is also the first year of Turkey's Third Five-Year Plan under which it is proposed to invest a total of TL 281,000 million (over £8,500 million) with particular emphasis on the development of manufacturing industries.

Turkey's vastly improved gold and foreign exchange reserves (now in excess of $1,550 million) and increasing foreign-exchange earnings from exports, tourism and the remittances of Turkish expatriate workers, provide the financial basis for a further expansion of imports. Last year they rose by one-third to over £650 million. The British share increased by 55.6 per cent to £60.1 million.

The Izmir Fair provides manufacturers with a special opportunity for introducing newly developed equipment. For this purpose the United Kingdom has been allocated a 'new technology' import quota worth $299,425 in addition to the normal 'global' and 'free list' quotas amounting to $1,197,700. Altogether, the 35 or so countries which are expected to participate at Izmir will share $20 million in special Fair import allocations.

The British Chamber of Commerce hope that some 100 British manufacturers will be taking part in the Izmir Fair this year. Further information is available either from the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey Inc., Mesrutiyet Caddesi No. 34, Tepebasi, Beyoglu, Istanbul, Turkey, or from their United Kingdom liaison officer, Mr. H. Birtles, at the London Chamber of Commerce.

Name and address with cable

British firms cabling an overseas organisation for the first time should ensure that they include their name and full postal address. There is no comprehensive directory of cable addresses, and commercial departments in British embassies are often unable to help local firms who ask them to trace British firms from their cable address.

MISSIONS and TOURS

Canadian store buyers visit Britain

BUYERS representing 41 stores and 490 catalogue sales offices across Canada are in Britain this month. They are members of Simpson-Sears Ltd., probably the largest retail chain in Canada and a catalogue-sales organisation. It concentrates on medium-price goods, though it hopes soon to move into a higher quality range. Sales last year reached $900 million—a year in which the company's joint owners (Simpsons Ltd. and Sears Roebuck) held a Britannia '72 promotion which was so successful that it has encouraged them to consider a big increase in buying British.

Three buyers are coming from Simpson-Sears: Mr. Peter Wasechko (women's coats, suits, rainwear and stormwear) from April 3-6; Mr. Fred Nettleton (April 19-23) and Mrs. Helen Carroll (April 19-27), both interested in crystal holloware and stemware, bone china and brassware. Interested firms are recommended to initially contact the UK buying house, Mr. R. Scarborough, Simpson-Sears Ltd., 12 New Burlington Street, London W1X 1FF (Tel: 01-734 2154).

Scots mission to Canada and US

THE largest trade mission ever organised by the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) on behalf of the Scottish Export Committee left Prestwick on Saturday for a two-week visit to Canada and the United States.

The 23 members of the group are going to sell a wide range of products within the following groups: capital equipment and machinery; electronics and mechanical services; foodstuffs; consumer goods; furniture and furnishings.

The group are spending the first few days in Toronto, and members will then split up to follow individual business itineraries, including St. John's, Newfoundland, and Vancouver in Canada, and San Francisco, Los Angeles, Houston and Miami in the United States.

Joint chamber trip to Gulf States

A JOINT Dundee and Glasgow Chambers of Commerce trade mission to the Gulf States has left.

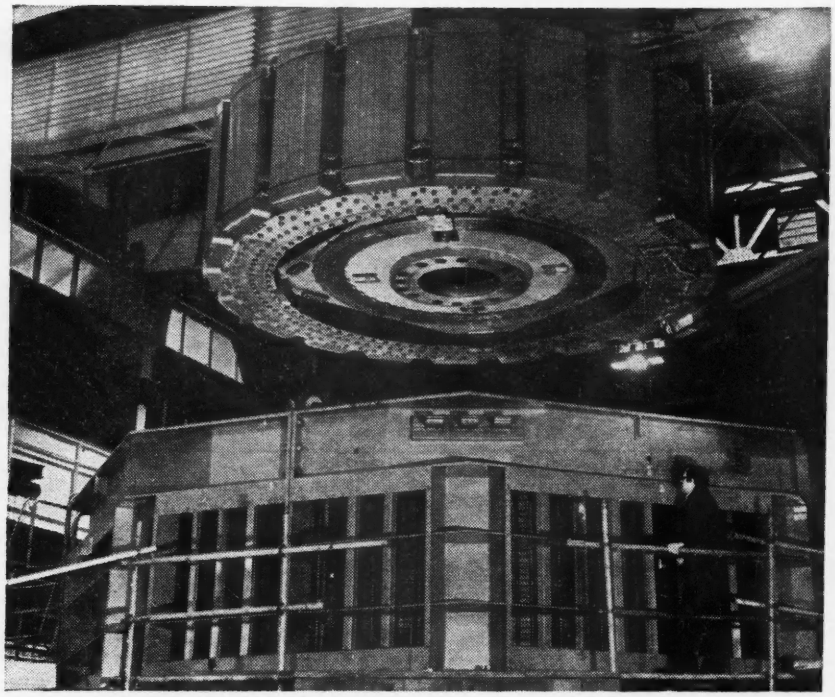
Centres to be visited by the Mission include Kuwait, Bahrain, Doha, Abu Dhabi and Dubai.

Wolf director in Scandinavia

MR. Noel Scottorn, marketing director of industrial power tool firm Wolf Electric Tools Ltd., set off on April 1 for a two-week visit to Scandinavia. During his trip, he is meeting Wolf Distributors in all four countries and will assess market conditions and trends at first hand.

The Government of Quebec is currently considering the use of prefabricated operating theatres in the province. A study mission from the department of social affairs visited the UK last month to examine British versions and, in particular, to discuss the Wellcome Theatre with Peter Matthews, head of the Wellcome Foundation's medical equipment division. The mission visited St. Andrew's Hospital, Bromley-by-Bow, and two Wellcome Theatre departments in the process of erection.

EXPORT BUSINESS



The 220 ton rotor of a 174 MVA, 300 rpm, waterwheel generator for Dehar generating station of the Punjab State Electricity Board, India, being lifted clear of the stator following tests at the Mill Road, Rugby factory of GEC Machines Ltd.

£1½ million order from Indonesia

BALFOUR Kilpatrick (International) has won the main contract for the supply, installation and commissioning of Pesanggaran B, a 20MW diesel generating power station in Bali, Indonesia, for Perusahaan Listrik Negra.

The contract, which is valued at £1.5 million, is due for completion in May 1974. The manufacture of the diesel sets has been subcontracted to Mirrlees Blackstone Ltd. and the consultant for the contract is Preece Cardew and Rider.

Balfour Kilpatrick (International) has also received a major contract for the supply, erection and commissioning of 11kV, 3.3kV low voltage and control cabling systems for the Kariba North Bank Company Ltd.

The company has received a cabling contract exceeding £100,000 for the Bahrain State Electricity Directorate, placed by the Crown Agents, and a contract worth over £650,000 for the supply of electrical equipment for the University of Libya, Tripoli. The client is Osman Ahmed Osman, the High Dam contractor.

Pollution-free city transport

THE CHLORIDE GROUP, manufacturer of rechargeable batteries, is negotiating with the Dutch Cooperative Witkar CVUA, which aims to produce the world's first experimental pollution-free city-centre transport system.

The Witkar scheme, which is the brainchild of Luud Schimmelpennink, is an ambitious attempt to rid city centres of the noise, congestion and atmospheric pollution caused by conventional internal-combustion engines without depriving the traveller of facilities.

Schimmelpennink's plan is to provide banks of battery-powered two seater bubble cars. As they are only fitted with an accelerator and a brake little skill is needed to drive them. The White Cars are so compact that you can park four of them in the space occupied by a medium-size petrol-powered car.

It is planned to have banks of White Cars at special points throughout Amsterdam. Members of the public wishing to use the system have to join the Witkar Cooperative. In return they receive a membership card which they insert into a selection pole at the rank.

A computer checks the validity of the card and flashes the go-ahead. The user then studies the map of city centre White Cab cab ranks and dials his chosen destination. The computer checks whether space is available at his destination; if not he is advised to select an alternative cab rank. A key is issued at this point and hire charges begin.

On reaching his destination the user simply inserts his key and card into the selection pole.

Instron win USSR order for £250,000

INSTRON Ltd. of High Wycombe have obtained orders to the value of £250,000 from the USSR.

They are for six Instron materials-testing instruments with capacities ranging from 1 ton to 20 tons and a computer-controlled testing system.

The computer system type 2440 will be used with three of the Universal testing instruments, and the programmes supplied with the system will enable it to be used to control and analyse a wide variety of tests to be performed on metals at the Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy in Moscow.

TWIG follow-up to Romanian project

WITH its involvement in the huge Sadova-Corabia scheme in Romania nearing an end, the Taylor Woodrow Irrigation Group have been commissioned by Sadeval in Brazil to make a study of a 190 sq. mile area in the north-east drought zone as part of the master plan for the agro-industrial development of part of the San Francisco Valley.

The Romanian project, one of the largest and most completely automated irrigation schemes in the world, should be ready this autumn. The TWIG involvement totalled £22.4 million of a £40 million scheme. By tapping the Danube, an area of 300 sq. miles is being irrigated. Nearly 250 miles of canals have been built, feeding 57,000 overhead sprinklers.

TWIG consists of Taylor Woodrow International Ltd., GEC Electrical Projects Ltd., Sigmund Pulsometer Pumps Ltd. and Vickers Ltd. A film *Rain from the Danube* has been released, lasting 30 minutes in colour.

Govan win £8m orders from Kuwait

GOVAN Shipbuilders have won orders worth over £8 million for two 23,000 ton cargo ships from the Kuwait Shipping Co., raising Govan's order book to £58 million for 14 ships.

Two orders were announced at the beginning of March from the Cardigan Shipping Co. worth £6.5 million.

Turriff secure new contract

TURRIFF-TAYLOR LTD. have been awarded a £500,000 contract by the Qatar Petroleum Co. for work on additional oil and gas-production facilities for the Dukhan Field in Qatar.

Recently formed from the engineering division of George E. Taylor Ltd.—a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Turriff Construction Corporation—and the pipeline construction division of Turriff Ltd., the company's responsibilities include the construction of additional oil and gas-separation facilities, turbine-driven main oil pumps, transfer lines and additional power generation at Khatiyah and Jaleha.

Plessey to supply Algerian weather service

AN ORDER FOR radio terminal equipment valued at more than £16,000 has been placed with Plessey Radio by the World Meteorological Organisation on behalf of the Algerian Meteorological Office.

The order covers the supply of a number of Plessey PVR 529 dual diversity fsk receiving terminals which are suitable for reception of signals over the frequency band 15KHz—30.1MHz.

More control gear for Dubai

EQUIPMENT from Allen West, electrical control-gear manufacturer of Brighton, has been chosen for one of the most modern sewage-disposal installations in the Middle East.

Allen West gear installed during phase I of a Dubai comprehensive sewage-disposal scheme over two years ago has successfully withstood violent sandstorms, temperatures up to 40 degrees C and down to 4 degrees C, powerful direct rays of the sun, and relative humidities up to 86 per cent. The new follow-up order is worth £120,000 in phase II.

New press for Daniel Doncaster

THE HYDRAULIC machinery division of Davy and United Engineering Co. Ltd., Sheffield, reports the sale of another of its integral-frame draw-down forging presses.

A 1000 ton press has been ordered by Daniel Doncaster Ltd. for installation at their Penistone Road Works in Sheffield. This press is one of advanced design and is the sixth of its type to be ordered from Davy in the last three years. In that time Davy has supplied these presses to leading forge companies in Spain, Poland, India, Argentina and the UK, to a total value of £2 million.

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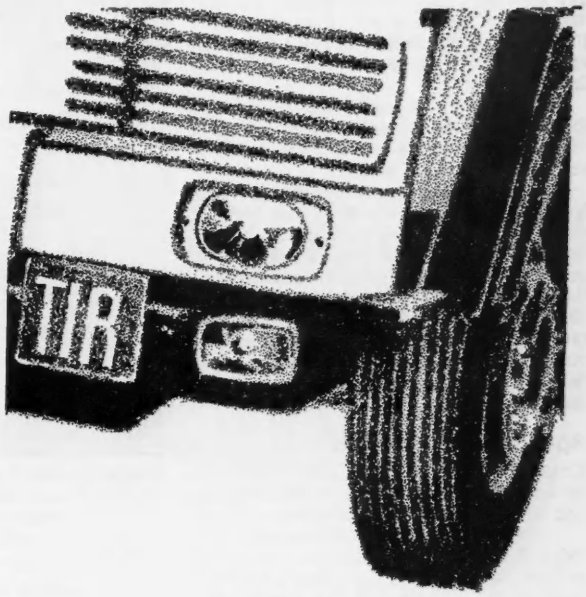

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Huddersfield firm wins Icelandic order for wool oiler

YET ANOTHER unusual export success has been chalked up by Pneumatic Conveyors Ltd., Huddersfield, with the sale of one of the latest versions of its 'Atomist' wool oilers to a textile firm in Iceland.

The order, from Alafoss Ltd., of Reykjavik, is for one of the new Duplex Delivery versions of the Atomist oiler, along with associated pressurised oil service tank, etc.

The textile company to which the equipment is being supplied is owned by the Icelandic Government, which has built up the island's textile industry to benefit from a surplus of wool produced by local sheep. The Icelandic order is the latest of many export successes gained by the Huddersfield firm, which has shipped its Atomist range to many countries. Another unusual order obtained recently came from Costa Rica, which bought a pneumatic fibre-blending and conveying plant.

Spanish breakthrough

CRABTREE-VICKERS' export sales department have intensified their efforts to break into the Spanish market for printing machinery.

The first Sovereign multi-colour press to be installed in Spain was at Grijelmo S.A., Bilbao, in 1970. This was a special purpose combination press which incorporated an in-line perfector.

In late 1972 the first breakthrough for conventional multi-colour equipment was achieved when the company gained the key order of a Sovereign four-colour 65 in. press from one of Spain's largest commercial printers, Publicaciones Reunidas SA of Barcelona. As a direct result of this success an order was secured from Josmar SA of Madrid for a two-colour 65 in. Sovereign.

Since that date there has been a constant procession to inspect Sovereign installations in the UK and to examine machines under construction at the Hunslet works of Crabtree-Vickers, and other orders on an even larger scale are currently under negotiation.

Easams study Maracaibo channel

EASAMS Ltd., systems and project management company, has contracted to study and recommend improvements to the navigation and port information facilities in the entrance to Venezuela's Lake Maracaibo, one of the world's most prolific oil-producing areas.

The study, which will last for about five months, will report on the problems faced by large tankers negotiating the narrow channel, with its hazardous cross currents, and will suggest ways in which the latest advances in technology can be employed to improve the present system.

Easams Ltd. has already undertaken a number of similar studies for various authorities around the world, the most recent being a complete review of the navigation, pilotage and traffic problems in the Torres Straits, between Australia's Queensland coast, and New Guinea.

Pub for Amsterdam's soccer fans

A PUB designed by John Rogers (London) Ltd. for football fans, particularly those who support European Cup holders Ajax, opened in Amsterdam recently. Called 'The Champions' its decor has been designed and installed by John Rogers for Whitbread International.

Although John Rogers specialises in unusual pubs, 'The Champions' is the first the firm has designed with a football theme. Situated not far from the Ajax stadium, the pub is at Kleine Gartman Plantsoen, just off the Leidseplein—one of Amsterdam's main squares. The general style of 'The Champions' is rustic-cum-Tudor, with an eye-catching frontage that includes a glass painting 125 ft. long and 6 ft. high.

Seen alongside a Soag type 275 LP machine part-crated ready for despatch are (from left to right) Mr. Nakagowa, chief foundry engineer of Nissan's Tochigi factory, Mr. Alan Hardy of Soag, who was largely responsible for commissioning Nissan's first LP machine, and Mr. Nozaki of Cornes and Co., Tokyo, who represent Soag in Japan.

Japan orders more SOAG low-pressure diecasting machines

FOLLOWING last year's successful installation and operation of the first Soag low-pressure diecasting machine exported to Japan, a number of further orders have been received from there.

Nissan—better known in the UK as Datsun—the fifth largest automobile manufacturer in the world, are using their LP machines to produce the main aluminium alloy castings for their latest engine design. A new production line is coming into service, dependant on the output from these low-pressure diecasting machines.

GEC place £321,000 orders with F. H. Lloyd

GEC has placed two export orders, together worth £321,000, with F. H. Lloyd and Co. Ltd., Wednesbury, Staffs. The orders are for turbine castings for power stations in Taiwan and Canada.

For the 200MW Tsing Yi B power station in Taiwan, GEC are to supply generating sets 3 and 4, and F. H. Lloyd will supply the high pressure inners and outer cylinders and intermediate pressure outer cylinders for each of these sets. The first set is due for delivery in August of this year and the second in 1974.

The Canadian order is for the 350MW Sundance power station for which GEC are also to supply generating sets 3 and 4. For these sets F. H. Lloyd are again to manufacture the HP inner, outer and IP outer cylinders. Deliveries for these two sets are scheduled for July and October 1973.

New company to provide service for North Sea oil

FOLLOWING an agreement in December last year under which the John Wood Group (Aberdeen) Ltd. was to work closely with Scotland's largest engineering company, the Weir Group of Glasgow, in the joint investigation of North Sea oil specialist opportunities, a new company, Wood-Weir Engineering Services Ltd., has now been formed. It will provide engineering services for the oil and gas industries in the northern waters around Scotland.

The company will work from the Wood Group's present engineering premises at North Esplanade East, Aberdeen, where the existing facility is already equipped with heavy cranage and a comprehensive range of machine tools and equipment.

This 30,000 sq. ft. plant will be further developed and modernised and provided with new offices. The initial development programme is scheduled for completion in July 1973, and capital investment in new equipment over the next two years will amount to over £200,000.

Moon Brothers design special 250-ton press

MOON Brothers Ltd. of Birkenhead, manufacturers of a range of can, drum and silencer making machinery and special purpose automated sheet-metal working equipment, has a request from an Italian customer who was seeking a machine to 'joggle' the edges of two rolled corrugated-metal sheets, enabling them to be interlocked to form mine linings.

Moon Brothers are developing a special 250 ton joggling press. The machine is of horizontal, C-frame construction with an air clutch and brake. Tubes of from 3 ft. to 10 ft. diameter can be produced.

The order for the press, which is due for delivery this summer, was placed by Moon Brothers' agent in Italy, Euracciai SpA of Milan.

An order for a model VR horizontal automatic drum seamer has been received by Moon Brothers. The machine is to be supplied to John Wood (Steel Drums) Ltd. and is scheduled for delivery in July.

The model VR is designed for simultaneously double-seaming both ends of large-diameter heavy-gauge drums, but can also be used for curling the edge of open-top drums by means of a special attachment.

Major Libyan contract for Fairey

A MAJOR CONTRACT to survey the route of a new 400 miles road in Libya has been awarded to Fairey Surveys Ltd. of Maidenhead. The contract was placed by the Egyptian Organisation for Roads and Bridges, consulting engineers to the Libyan Government. The new road will run from south of Misurata, on the coast, to Sebha in Central Fezzan. It will be a modern all-weather highway and is part of Libya's national highway programme to improve the country's internal communications.

The contract is due to be completed by the end of 1973. The route is being surveyed in sections and the maps of the first section will be delivered in March. Two aircraft are being used to produce the aerial photography at three photo scales.

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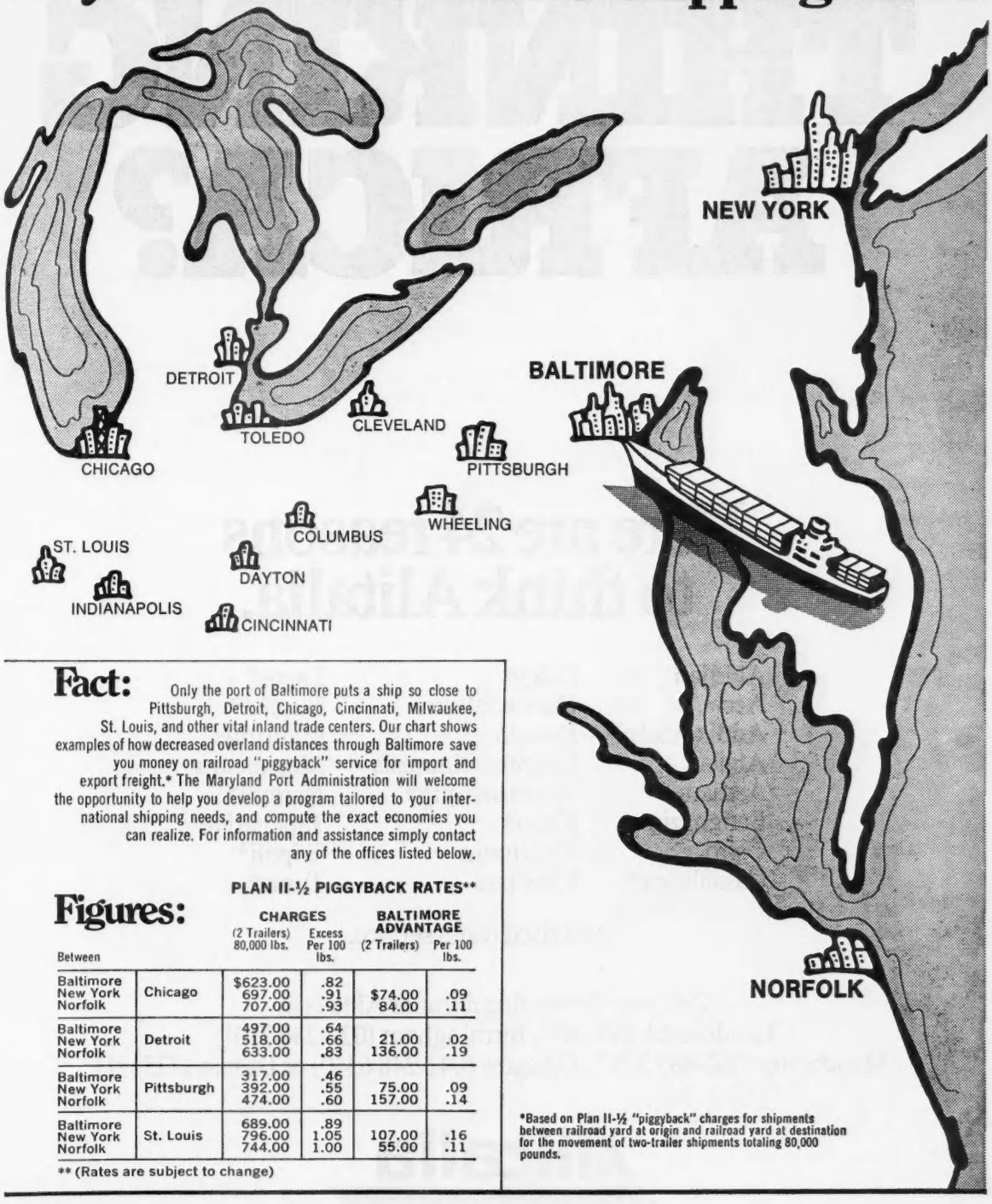

Fact: Only the port of Baltimore puts a ship so close to Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and other vital inland trade centers. Our chart shows examples of how decreased overland distances through Baltimore save you money on railroad "piggyback" service for import and export freight.* The Maryland Port Administration will welcome the opportunity to help you develop a program tailored to your international shipping needs, and compute the exact economies you can realize. For information and assistance simply contact any of the offices listed below.

Figures:

PLAN II-½ PIGGYBACK RATES**

Between		CHARGES (2 Trailers) 80,000 lbs.	CHARGES Excess Per 100 lbs.	BALTIMORE ADVANTAGE (2 Trailers)	BALTIMORE ADVANTAGE Per 100 lbs.
Baltimore	Chicago	$623.00	.82		
New York		697.00	.91	$74.00	.09
Norfolk		707.00	.93	84.00	.11
Baltimore	Detroit	497.00	.64		
New York		518.00	.66	21.00	.02
Norfolk		633.00	.83	136.00	.19
Baltimore	Pittsburgh	317.00	.46		
New York		392.00	.55	75.00	.09
Norfolk		474.00	.60	157.00	.14
Baltimore	St. Louis	689.00	.89		
New York		796.00	1.05	107.00	.16
Norfolk		744.00	1.00	55.00	.11

** (Rates are subject to change)

*Based on Plan II-½ "piggyback" charges for shipments between railroad yard at origin and railroad yard at destination for the movement of two-trailer shipments totaling 80,000 pounds.

THE WORLD PORT OF **Baltimore**

LONDON, ENGLAND, EC2Y-5ET: Austin G. Tofield, Mgr.; Kenneth L. Newton, Asst. Mgr.; Moor House, 119 London Wall: 01-638 8330; Cable BALTPORT • BRUSSELS 1000, BELGIUM: David K. Tosic, Mgr.; H. Frank Vonderach, Asst. Mgr.; Shell Bldg., 60 Rue Ravenstein; 13.01.49 or 13.54.05; Cable MARPORT

Maryland Port Administration/19 S. Charles St./Baltimore, Maryland 21201

THINKING AFRICA?

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Algiers	Entebbe/Kampala	Mogadishu
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Benghazi	Kano*	Tananarive
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Casablanca*	Kinshasa	Tunis*

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Alitalia
CARGO SYSTEM

Angus make largest seals for Belgium

GEORGE ANGUS and Co. Ltd., Tyneside manufacturers of fluid seals, have recently won an order against international competition for giant seals to be used in a steel mill in Belgium.

Angus have had to develop special equipment and techniques to handle the new seals, which are to fit 57 in. diameter shafts. These are the largest seals which the Angus Fluid Seal Division has yet produced, and they were specially designed to withstand the arduous conditions of intense heat and severe abrasion encountered in steel mills.

Chloride Lorival win Polish orders

CHLORIDE Loriva l Ltd., Bolton, manufacturers of rubber battery-containers, have received orders worth £72,000 for resin rubber battery-containers for Poland. Together with initial contracts placed last summer, the total value of orders received withing the last 12 months now exceeds £100,000, making Poland one of Lorival's largest export customers.

The new orders are for two sizes of battery container. A total of 70,000 units will be used for the Ursus tractor battery made at Piastow, near Warsaw, while 15,000 smaller units are for batteries being made at Poznam for the Syrena car. First deliveries of the Syrena battery containers will be made in six weeks, and will continue for a period of 12 weeks.

Robertson win second order in Libya

THE EXPORT division of H. H. Robertson (UK) Ltd., has won a second contract in nine months for the Libyan state-owned National General Organisation for Industrialisation in Tripoli.

Worth over £200,000, it is for Galbestos protected steel roofing and walls for a new tube factory in Benghazi and follows the successful completion by Robertsons of the first contract for a roofing system for the Azizia glass factory.

Scandura flue seals to combat earthquakes

IN establishing a design for flexible boiler flue seals for a new paper mill in Chile, South America' Scandura Ltd. of Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, had to make provision for earthquake movement.

The French company, ENSA (Creusot-Loire Enterprises), who placed the order for Celulosa Constitucion, Chile, stipulated that the seals should allow for 50 mm of horizontal movement to tolerate earth tremors which occur regularly in the area.

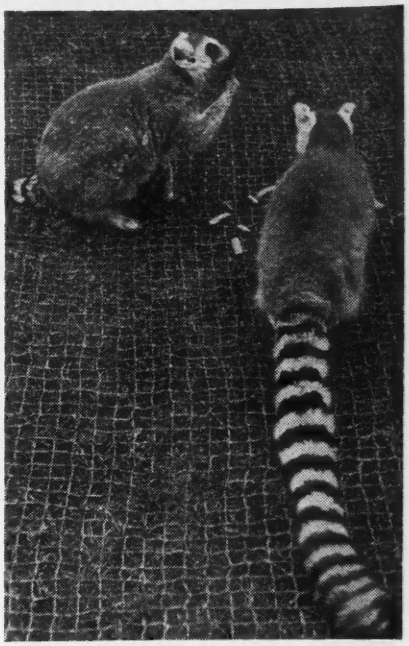
The seals were needed to connect the large ducts which will convey combustion gases from the factory boiler to the chimney flues via the electrostatic precipitators.

The order included seals of both rectangular section (ranging in size from 904 mm × 1,702 mm to 2,000 mm × 2,500 mm) and circular section (having a diameter of 900 mm).

Inductotherm win six export orders

THE INCREASING popularity of Inductotherm's VIP solid-state induction-power-supply melting system with foundries throughout the world is again reflected in the number of recent export orders secured by Inductotherm Europe Ltd., Droitwich, from France, Spain, Turkey, Columbia, Sweden and Poland. These will bring the world total of VIP installations at work to 300.

Fonderie de Laval, France, have ordered a VIP 90 kW furnace system for the production of investment castings in high-quality steels. Electro Crisol, Spain, who specialise in investment castings, have ordered a 125 kW VIP furnace system together with two 100 kg furnaces.



British Ropes' Broplene Landmesh has been used to reinforce turfed areas in the new monkey house at the Scottish National Zoological Park at Murrayfield. Trials have proved that this tough polypropylene reinforcing mesh has successfully stopped these lemurs digging up the turf. It also encourages a better grass growth. As the grass grows the mesh will consolidate with the roots and become invisible.

SUNLEY IN DUBAI

An aerial view of part of the fully air-conditioned Rashid Hospital Complex constructed by Bernard Sunley & Sons for the Ruler of Dubai. Architect for the project, John R. Harris; Quantity Surveyors, Widnell and Trollope.

The £6.5 million Rashid Hospital Complex constructed by Bernard Sunley & Sons was officially opened on the 29th March by His Highness Sheik Rashid bin Said Al Maktoum. Work commenced on this turnkey project in January 1970 and the fully equipped Hospital was handed over two months ahead of schedule in September 1972. It will provide 393 beds, associated specialist departments and accommodation for doctors and nurses.

Sunleys are keen to execute further substantial overseas projects, particularly in the Middle East and Africa, and can undertake design and construction and arrange finance. Enquiries will receive the personal attention of the Managing Director at 01-778 0881.

BERNARD SUNLEY & SONS LIMITED

221 BECKENHAM ROAD, BECKENHAM, KENT TELEX 946638

UK/Hungarian Joint Commission meets in Budapest

THE first meeting of the UK/Hungarian Joint Commission established under the 1972 long-term economic and trade agreement was held in Budapest from March 26 to 30.

The Hungarian delegation was led by Dr. B. Szalai, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and the UK side was led by Mr. P. S. Preston, Deputy Secretary, Department of Trade and Industry.

The Commission reviewed the development of trade between the two countries and the progress that is being made in industrial and technological co-operation between British and Hungarian firms. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the growth of trade in 1972, which showed an increase of about 15 per cent over the previous year. However, the Hungarian side expressed some concern at the continuing deficit in bilateral trade.

Trade figures

Figures for Anglo-Hungarian trade in recent years are as follows (UK statistics):

£ million

	1970	1971	1972
UK exports fob	19.0	20.8	22.9
UK imports cif	10.6	9.4	11.8

Application for anti-dumping duties on imports of DMF from Canada and the USA

THE Department of Trade and Industry is considering an application for the imposition of anti-dumping duties under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1969 on imports of dimethylformamide from Canada and the USA. This application may be extended to include other countries who supply DMF at prices which appear to be dumped.

A statement of the applicant's case will be made available to any interested parties who give an undertaking to treat the information contained in the statement in strict confidence.

Any representations which interested parties may wish to make in connection with this application should be submitted in writing not later than April 25, 1973. Such representations in summarised form and without attribution to the source may be passed to the applicants for comment. Those making the representations should stipulate any particular points which they do not wish to be disclosed.

Requests for the statement, together with an undertaking in the terms set out above, should be sent in writing to the Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Room 326, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SH.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a trade association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by April 19.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
28.30	Cobaltous chloride	Cobalt chloride approx. 24½% Co.	December 31, 1973	14391
28.38	Sodium persulphate	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14390
29.14	Cyclohexyl acrylate	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14080
29.32	Sodium hydrogen *p*-arsanilate	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	13088

Correction

In *Trade and Industry* of March 29, 29.08 di-α-propylene *mono*methyl ether should read di-α-propylene glycol *mono*methyl ether.

New Zealand newsprint mill: £4.25m credit for UK equipment

A LOAN of £4.25 million is being provided by Lazard Brothers under a financial agreement with Tasman Pulp and Paper Company Ltd., New Zealand. The Export Credits Guarantee Department is backing the credit, which is at the special export finance interest rate of 6 per cent.

Tasman has embarked on a programme of expansion of its pulp and paper operations, and the loan will be used to finance contracts with UK exporters for the supply of equipment for a new newsprint mill. The main contract for a papermaking machine and winder costing £2.59 million has already been placed with Walmsleys (Bury) Ltd. Tasman will place the other orders over the next 12 months. The total value of orders under the credit is expected to be £4.72 million.

ECGD also backed a £1.7 million line of credit for Tasman arranged by Lazards in September 1971. This credit was used to purchase British equipment for a sulphate pulp mill then being built at Kawerau on the North Island.

Repayment of the new loan will be over six years if the total drawings do not exceed £2.7 million, or seven years if this figure is exceeded.

Lazards arranged the finance on behalf of a syndicate of banks comprising the Bank of Scotland, Barclays Bank International, Clydesdale Bank, Lloyds Bank, Midland Bank, National Westminster Bank, The Royal Bank of Scotland, and Williams and Glyn's Bank.

France and Bulgaria

THE French *Moniteur du Commerce International* of January 15 published details of a protocol to the long-term trade agreement of January 23, 1970, between France and Bulgaria. The protocol sets out particulars and quota amounts of Bulgarian exports to France for 1973. These include sheep, fruit and vegetables, other agricultural products, chemical products, artificial and synthetic yarns, fabrics and clothing, ceramic and porcelain products, mechanical and electrical equipment and spare parts. Copies of the French text can be sent on request or seen at Export House.

EDB ext. 423/408/482

The Polish Minister for Foreign Trade, Mr. Tadeusz Olechowski (right), with Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs. The Polish minister visited the UK to sign a long-term economic co-operation agreement (see last week's issue, page 689).

Poland: quotas under bilateral agreements

France

THE French *Moniteur du Commerce International* of January 15 published details of a protocol to the long-term trade agreement of December 23, 1969, between France and Poland. The protocol sets out particulars and amounts of the bilateral quotas between the two countries for the year 1973.

Polish exports to France include sheep, agricultural products, coal, fabrics and clothing, iron and steel products, plant and machinery, trawlers, electrical measuring instruments and toys.

French exports to Poland include agricultural products, iron and steel products, plant and industrial equipment, mechanical, electrical and aeronautical materials including refrigerating equipment for the chemical industry, equipment for boats including diesel engines, chemical and pharmaceutical products, paper, books and journals, fabrics and synthetic and artificial yarns.

Copies of the commodity lists in French can be sent on request or seen at Export House. **EDB ext. 423/408/482**

Algeria

IT was announced in the Algerian *Journal Officiel* No. 97 that, based on the trade agreement between Algeria and Poland signed on March 16, 1972, quotas have been established for the exchange of specified goods between the two countries and that applications may be made to the state organisations concerned.

EDB ext. 420/475

Italy

A PROTOCOL to the long-term trade agreement of 1970-74 between Italy and Poland was signed in Rome on December 19, 1972. The protocol regulates trade between the two countries for the year 1973. The Italian *Informazioni per il Commercio Estero* of January 10 published details and amounts of the quotas to be exchanged. The text of the protocol and commodity lists (in Italian) are available. **EDB ext. 466/467/288**

Finland and Tunisia

IN the Tunisian *Official Journal* No. 9, of March 2 to 6, 1973, it was announced that the trade agreement between Finland and Tunisia dated March 12, 1960, and amended by the additional protocol of January 15, 1965, has been extended for a further year from January 1, 1973. **EDB ext. 458/461**

Italy and the People's Republic of China

A CIRCULAR from the Italian Minister of Foreign Trade published in the *Informazioni per il Commercio Estero* of January 10 sets out the trade provisions for 1973, within the terms of the four-year trade and payments agreement of October 29, 1971, between Italy and the People's Republic of China. Details including the commodity lists for 1973 in Italian are available. **EDB ext. 466/467/288**

Iraq and Lebanon

As a result of a dispute between Iraq and Lebanon, the Iraqi authorities have announced that all new letters of credit opened in Iraq must stipulate shipment of goods via non-Lebanese ports. Iraq will allow the importation of goods which have arrived via Lebanese ports only in cases where a letter of credit has already been opened stipulating this.

CRE Ext. 3454

Qatar: decimal weights and measures

A TRANSLATION of Qatar Law No. 21 of 1972, which became operative two months after its publication in the Qatar *Official Gazette* on September 23, 1972, has now been received. The law states that 'the decimal system of weights and measures shall be applied in commercial transactions in Qatar.' **EDB ext. 420/475**

Qatar: project list

A NEW list, prepared by the British Embassy at Doha, of major development projects in progress or at the planning stage in Qatar has been received. Copies of this and of similar lists compiled recently for other Middle East countries by the British Embassies concerned—Abu Dhabi (October 1972), Bahrain (February 1973), Dubai (October 1972), Kuwait (February 1973), Lebanon (August 1972), Oman (July 1972) and Saudi Arabia (December 1972)—are available. **CRE ext. 3419**

Algeria: interpreting services

THE language in use in Algeria is French, and very few Algerians speak any English. Owing to the large number of British visitors to Algeria, the Embassy is finding it increasingly difficult to arrange for the services of an interpreter. Business visitors are advised that they must arrange interpreting services before their visit.

CRE ext. 2358/2225

Hints to business men booklets

REVISED editions of the booklets on Malawi, Morocco, Tunisia and Zambia have been published in the 'Hints to business men' series. British business men who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Room D24, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757 ext. 7146) or to any Regional Office of the Department of Trade and Industry.

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-222 7877); and Export Data Branch (EDB), DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

France

QUOTA FOR ETHYL ALCOHOL: The French *Journal Officiel* of March 18 announced the opening of a quota for undenaturated anhydrous ethyl alcohol for scientific usage (tariff no 22.08 ex B) originating in and imported from member countries of the EEC. Applications for licences on form AC together with three copies may be submitted to the Direction générale des douanes et droits indirects (Division E), 8 rue de la Tour des Dames, 75436 Paris CEDEX 09, where they will be examined as and when received. Licences will be granted only to certain categories of importers accepted by the Service des alcools, 11 rue de L'Echelle, Paris, le. Importers are therefore invited to contact this service who will authorise the licence applications. Copies of the French text are available at Export House or can be sent on request. **EDB ext. 423/408/482**

EXCHANGE CONTROL REGULATIONS: The French *Journal Officiel* of March 17 published the following modifications to the circular of August 20, 1971, implementing the dual exchange rate system: From March 17 financial franc accounts of non-residents may no longer be debited for purchases of short dated securities (bons du Tresor, bons de caisse and commercial paper) or for payments into deposit accounts. This does not apply to salaries or fees earned by non-residents. Copies of the French text are available at Export House or can be sent on request.

EDB ext. 423/408/482

Austria

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: The Austrian authorities have published a tariff showing rates of duty charged on all goods of EEC and EFTA origin. Duties have been reimposed on a few products of UK or Danish origin covered by Protocol 2 of the Free Trade Agreement between Austria and the enlarged EEC. British exporters interested in particular duty rates should specify the goods, quoting the BN number if possible. **EDB. ext. 458/460/461**

Two Austrians, Dr. Fritz Bock (left) and Herr Gunther Gränser (right), president and secretary-general, respectively, of the Organisation for International Economic Relations, with Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade. The picture was taken at the Department of Trade and Industry during the Austrians' visit to Britain to consult organisations active in the field economic relations with eastern Europe.

Norway

TEXTILE IMPORTS FROM HONG KONG: The Norwegian Department of Trade has announced that with effect from March 1, 1973, an export licence issued by the Hong Kong authorities, together with a certificate of origin, must be submitted to the Customs authorities for the importation of the following goods. The goods must be exported from Hong Kong direct to Norway.

Tariff no.	Commodity
6004.220 .250 .920 .950	Nightwear and underwear, of knitted cotton, for children (up to and including 3 years, sizes, 0, 1, 2 and 3)
6004.150	Shirts of knitted cotton, for men and boys
6104.120 .150	Nightwear of woven fabric, partly or mainly of cotton, for women and girls
6005.520 .530 .540 .560	Jackets, jumpers, cardigans or pullovers knitted, partly or mainly of sheeps or lambs wool or acrylic fibres, for women and girls
6005.341 .349	Jackets, jumpers, cardigans or pullovers knitted, partly or mainly of sheeps or lambs wool, for men and boys
6101.260	Anoraks and similar sports jackets of woven fabric, partly or mainly of short synthetic textile fibres, for men and boys
6102.220 .290	Anoraks and similar sports jackets of woven fabric, oartly or mainly of continuous short synthetic textile fibres, for women and girls
6103.120 .151 .159 .191 .199	Suit shirts of woven fabric, wholly or mainly of cotton or short synthetic textile fibre for men and boys
6102.520 .550 .590	Blouses of woven fabric, wholly or chiefly of cotton or discontinuous synthetic textile fibres, not embroidered, for ladies and girls
6101.520 .550 6102.620 .650	Slacks of woven fabric, wholly or mainly of cotton for men and boys, women and girls

EDB ext. 458/461

Portugal

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: Portuguese *Diario do Governo*, First Series, No. 302, 2nd Supplement, of December 30, 1972, published Order 600/72, which authorised the following amendments to the import tariff with effect from January 1, 1973:

Article 1. Imports into Portugal of certain products in Chapters 05, 12-15, 23, 25-29, 31-33, 35, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 47, 48, 50, 51, 53-55, 57 and 70 will be free of duty.

Article 2. The following Notes have been added to 28.40.01, 31.02.08 and 31.05.03 of the import tariff:

28.40.01	Note: Triammonium orthophosphate, containing, in the dry state, less than 6 mg per kg, shall not be subject to duty
32.02.08	Note: Urea with a nitrogen content of more than 45% shall not be subject to duty
31.05.03	Note: Mono- and diammonium orthophosphates containing, in the dry state, less than 6 mg per kg shall not be subject to duty

Article 4. Linseed has been transferred from Chapter 12.01.01 to 12.01.02, which is duty-free.

Article 5. The minimum tariff rates for fiscal duties will be shown in the import tariff in the form of notes, subdivided into their revenue and protective elements, in accordance with the list annexed to the Decree Law, details of which are available. (The products concerned are included in Chapters 27, 29, 37, 87, 90, 91, 92, 93 and 98.)

Article 6. In List B annexed to Decree Law 670/70 the numbering of 56.01.02 is changed to 56.01.03 (see below).

Article 7. The *Board of Trade Journal* of April 5, 1968, published details of a Portuguese Order in Council which eliminated or reduced, on a temporary basis, the import duties on a wide range of tariff headings; this was amended by Decree Law 670/70 which was the subject of a *Trade and Industry* notice of February 24, 1971.

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Decree Law 600/72 stipulates that only the following items will continue to be exempt from duty: 29.16.02, 39.02.02, 42.04.02, as well as the imports for the clock and watch industry provided for in Decree Law 670/70. Decree Law 600/72 further stipulates that only the following items will continue to benefit from a 50 per cent reduction in duty: 28.38.01, 29.02.05, 34.03.02, 41.02.03 and 04, 56.01.03.

Articles 8 and 9. The following items will be free of duty when imported from EFTA sources (and from the UK and Denmark): 29.44.01, 03, ex 04; 39.03.06-09; 44.18; 59.02.01; 61.09.01, 02, 04-06; 73.20; ex 84.45.01, ex 02, 03-06, 08; 73.01; 73.06; 73.15.04, 41.

Article 10. The 10 per cent duty reduction on 53.09.02 scheduled within EFTA for June 30, 1973, was brought forward to December 31, 1972. (Portuguese imports of these products from the UK and Denmark will be treated as falling under List A, Annex D of Protocol 1 of the Agreement between the EEC and Portugal.)

Article 11. The following items, when imported into Portugal from EFTA sources, will follow the normal timetable of tariff reductions as scheduled in paragraph 4 of Annex G of the EFTA Convention: 28.42.07, 28.54, 29.44.02, ex 29.44.04, 30.03.02, 53.09.02, 87.02.12, 90.26.06. (tPortuguese imports of these products from the UK and Denmark—with the exception of 29.44.02 which will be duty-free—will be treated as falling under List A, Annex D of Protocol 1 of the Agreement between the EEC and Portugal.) **EDB ext. 460/461**

Greece

IRON AND STEEL—DUTY INCREASED: It was announced in *Trade and Industry*, December 21, 1972, that the import duty on certain iron and steel items had been increased with effect from May 6, 1972. A translation of the Greek *Official Gazette* has now been received and the items affected and their new rates of duty are as follows:

73.07 A 1 (a)	12%	and not less than 320 paper drachmae per ton
(b)	12%	
B 1	5%	and not less than 150 paper drachmae per ton
73.08	24.5%	and not less than 900 paper drachmae per ton
73.09 A 1 (a)	12%	
2 (a) II	12%	
73.10 A 2 (b)	18%	and not less than 800 paper drachmae per ton
73.11 A 1 (a) I	18%	and not less than 800 paper drachmae per ton
(b) I	18%	and not less than 800 paper drachmae per ton
II	12%	(general) and 18% (conventional)
73.12 A 2	12%	and not less than 500 paper drachmae per ton
3 (a)	24.5%	and not less than 1,000 paper drachmae per ton
(b)	24.5%	
73.13 B 1 (a) II	24.5%	and not less than 1,000 paper drachmae per ton

A full translation of the legislative decree, which includes tariff notes and exceptions to the above rates, may be seen on application. **EDB. ext. 420/475**

Mr. Edward Fennessy, managing director of Post Office Telecommunications, signs a contract for a new multi-million pound undersea telephone cable between the UK and Spain. He is watched by Senor Don Juan Manuel Rebollo, joint director of the Compania Telefonica Nacional de Espana (CTNE), who signed the agreement on behalf of Spain. The cable, carrying nearly 1,400 telephone calls simultaneously, will be laid in 1975 and will be one of Europe's biggest undersea telephone cables.

Yugoslavia

REDUCTION AND ABOLITION OF DUTIES: Notices have appeared in the Yugoslav *Official Gazettes* announcing reduction of import duties to 10 per cent on equipment within chapters 82, 84, 85, 86, 87 and 90 in the Yugoslav tariff and to be used in the following industries: building materials, clay mining, ceramics and porcelain, forestry, woodworking, cellulose, paper, leather, textiles, printing and publishing, motor cars, foundry, sugar, civil engineering and construction, and glass.

Certain machinery under tariff chapters 84, 85 and 90 used in rehabilitation workshops can now be imported free of import duty.

The full list of products affected may be seen on application. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Israel

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: The Israeli authorities have issued the following amendments to the customs tariff:

Item no.	Description	Rate of duty
09.01.1591	In this paragraph, '1.1.73' is superseded by '1'1.74'	
39.02.1013	Paragraph 1013 is repealed	
44.05.4200	In this sub-section, '35%' is superseded by—	Exempt
44.14.1000 and 44.21.1000	In these two items, section 1000 is superseded by: Boards and sticks used for assembly of 'Bruce' boxes by a process of stapling (GATT)	Exempt
48.01.1010	In this sub-section, '1.1.73' is superseded by '1'4'73'	
48.11	In this item, '50%' is superseded by	75% *ad val.*
71.12	Section 1000 is repealed. After the heading 71.12 shall be inserted:	
2000	Clips and other locking devices	10% *ad val.*
	Section 9900 is superseded by:	
9900	Other	
9910	of silver	
9911	rolled	50% *ad val.*
9919	other	IL.300.00 per kg

An amendment has also been made to the Israeli customs tariff which affects the following items:

'If released before 1.7.73' is superseded by 'if released before 1.4.1974'

02.01.1011	25.22.1000	68.09.1000	69.10.1010	84.60.4000
04.04.4000	44.23.1000	68.10.9910	69.10.9910	
17.01.9910	49.08.1000	68.11.1010	84.59.1551	

British exporters with inquiries should specify the items in which they are interested. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Lebanon

IMPORT OF MILK PREPARED AS BABY FOOD: The Lebanese Ministry of Public Health has issued Decree No. 65/1 of February 8, 1973, which supersedes the decree of April 13, 1968. Import licences for milk prepared as baby food are now subject to the following conditions:

Milk must be packed in hermetically sealed metal containers.

Name and address of the factory must be stated on the container.

The Lebanese importer must affix his name and address on the container before offering it for sale.

Date of manufacture must be shown in embossed form on the container.

The period of effectiveness of milk prepared as baby food is now fixed at two years. **EDB ext. 420/475**

People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

IMPORT REGULATIONS: The Minister of Economy and Industry issued a ministerial resolution on March 10, 1973, banning the import into the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen of the following items (except when he deems their importation 'necessary for the public interest'):

1. matchsticks including those imported for propaganda and advertisement
2. kitchen aluminium appliances of similar type locally produced
3. nails of the sizes and types locally produced
4. mirrors of the types locally produced
5. all types of paints including ready-made and non-ready-made paints
6. wooden furniture of different types and kinds
7. ushar (sauce)
8. salt for food and industry
9. tobacco
10. rags not used for the purposes of installations and mechanical and industrial workshops
11. plastic shoes (sandals)
12. aluminium furniture of different types and kinds

It is thought that the ban on tobacco imports will not be rigidly applied for the time being.

According to the ministerial resolution, the following commodities may be imported 'provided that importation is without return' (ie provided they are purchased with currency held by a foreign bank):

1. artificial hair
2. sticks (walking sticks and similar sticks carried locally for self-protection)
3. newspaper wrappings
4. za'aqa (melon seeds)
5. chewing gum
6. manufactured oil provided that permission is obtained in advance from the Health Ministry

The Minister of Economy and Industry will, however, 'have the right to bar the importation of such commodities or to add further conditions when he sees that necessary and in fulfilment of the interest of the public'. **EDB ext. 420/475**

LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC
COUNCIL FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
TRIK EL FATTH, TRIPOLI.

INTERNATIONAL TENDER

The Council invites international contractors to take part in the execution of the DERNA VALLEY PROJECT, which will consist of Damming, water supply, Irrigation, soil control work, road building and housing works.

Tender Documents are obtainable from the Council, for an unrefundable fee of 5.00 Libyan Dinars. Bids must be submitted to the Council not later than the 28th April, 1973.

Bahrain

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS: It is understood that all Ministries in Bahrain have received instructions from the Bahrain Minister of Finance to insert a clause in their contract documents that 'the successful bidder should have an agent in Bahrain'. This does not mean that companies without agents in Bahrain are precluded from bidding for Bahrain government contracts but that, if successful, they must then appoint an agent. The Minister of Finance's instructions do not apply to consulting engineers. **EDB ext. 477**

Algeria

TARIFF STRUCTURE REALIGNED: The Algerian tariff structure has been completely realigned and simplified into a new seven-point scale, with rates of duty of 0, 3, 10, 25, 40, 70 and 100 per cent. The base rate for restructing is the old most-favoured-nation rate, ie that which applied to the UK until the end of 1972.

For items which, under the 1973 Finance Act, continue to bear duty but for which the rate was not specified in that Act, the appropriate rate from January 1, 1973 will be that point on the new scale which most closely corresponds to the old rate of duty. Those tariffs which were specifically defined in the 1973 Finance Act will remain the same.

This notice cancels the item in *Trade and Industry*, February 8, page 277. **EDB ext. 420/475**

PRODUCTION TAX: The Algerian *Official Journal* has announced that amendments have been made to the rates of production tax (*taxe unique globale a la production*) applicable to certain goods. Further details are available: exporters should specify the items in which they are interested. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Morocco

MOROCCANISATION OF COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES: The *Bulletin Officiel* of March 7, 1973, announced that King Hassan has signed a dahir which provides for the future establishment by decree of lists of commercial activities which will, from a date to be fixed in the case of each sector, be exercisable only by those natural or legal persons who are to be regarded under the terms of the dahir as Moroccan. Provision is made for a period of grace to be allowed for companies to Moroccanise once the date has been fixed. The criteria for regarding a company as Moroccan are, broadly, that the chairman, managing director and the majority of the board are Moroccans, and that at least half of the capital is held by natural or legal persons who are Moroccan. Contravention of the dahir and decrees made under it is punishable by fine and imprisonment, with automatic closing down of the enterprise concerned. No further information is available at present. **CRE ext. 2358/2225**

Tunisia

INVESTMENT PROMOTION AGENCY SET UP: Tunisia Law No. 72-38 of April 27, 1972, has created an Investment Promotion Agency, subject to the control of the Ministry of Economy.

The agency aims to provide advice on investment projects, particularly legal, financial and fiscal advantages created by recent Acts which established a special regime for industries producing for export, and generally to encourage investment in Tunisia.

The agency will undertake studies, or develop information work in collaboration if necessary with other public or private Tunisian or foreign organisations, to make investment facilities known, to encourage contact between investors, and to provide information to potential investors.

The agency is beginning its work and approaches may now be made. The provisional address is c/o Institut National de Productivité et de Gestion des Enterprises, Rue Bel Hassen Ben Chaabane, Tunis. **CRE ext. 2358/2225**

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade and Industry
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. 01-222 7877

EDB Export Data Branch, Export Services Division
Department of Trade and Industry
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757

Ethiopia

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: Changes to the Ethiopian Customs Tariff were announced in the Ethiopian Official Gazette, the *Negarit Gazeta*, of September 15 and October 27, 1972. Articles 24, 281, 348 and 378 of the tariff were deleted and replaced by the following new articles of the same enumeration with effect from September 15, 1972:

Tariff no.	Commodity	Unit	Duty Eth. $ or %
24	Glue:		
	a Henkel glue		Free
	b Other	*Ad valorem*	10%
281	Paraffin wax, petroleum jelly and (rtn) vaseline:		
	a imported in bulk by hospitals		Free
	b paraffin wax used exclusively for manufacture of matches	*Ad valorem*	25%
	c Other	*Ad valorem*	30%
348	Wood and timber cut to size or in the rough unmanufactured:		
	a used exclusively for the manufacture of match sticks		Free
	b Others	*Ad valorem*	40%
378	Wrapping papers and cardboard:		
	a Double-faced cardboard, whose net weight per square metre is above 360 grams, used exclusively for manufacture of matches		Free
	b Wrapping paper and other cardboard	*Ad valorem*	60%

Article 24 was further amended, with effect from October 27, 1972, by the deletion therefrom and the replacement by the following new article of the same enumeration:

Tariff no.	Commodity	Unit	Duty Eth. $ or %
24	Glue:		
	a Glue exclusively used for the manufacture of matches		Free
	b Other	*Ad valorem*	10%

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Ghana

IMPORT LICENSING: The following Notice to Importers No. 406 was published in the Ghana *Commercial and Industrial Bulletin* of March 2:

Extension of validity dates of import licences issued to Government Departments and Public Corporations. It is announced for the information of all importers that the validity dates of all import licences issued to Government Departments and Public Corporations which expired on December 31, 1972, are hereby extended to June 30, 1973. **EDB ext. 471/472/473**

Ivory Coast

STATIONERY IMPORTS—PRIOR AUTHORISATION: It has been announced that certain stationery items (tariff position 48.13, 48.14, 48.15 and 48.18) may not be imported into the Ivory Coast without prior authorisation. **EDB ext. 472**

Zaire

BEER AND MINERAL WATERS—IMPORT LICENSING: It has been announced that import into Zaire of beer and mineral waters (tariff position 22.01 to 22.03) is now subject to licensing. **EDB ext. 472**

South Africa

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES: The following changes were published in the South African *Government Gazette* of February 23, 1973:

Specific provision, free of duty, is made for benzyldiethyl [(2,6-xylyl carbamoyl) methyl] ammonium benzoate. BN 29.14.77

The duty on chromium trioxide (chromic acid) is amended to 15 per cent or 5,000c per 100 kg less 85 per cent of the fob price. BN 28.21.20

The duty on sodium dichromate is amended to 15 per cent. BN 28.47.15

Specific provision, at a rate of duty of 20 per cent, is made for heterocyclic compounds of urea. BN 29.35.45

Specific provision is made for shot and angular grit and for wire pellets, of iron or steel. The duty on shot and angular grit with a fob price not exceeding R120 per ton is increased from free to 15 per cent. BN 73.04

The duty on woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous and discontinuous) printed with scarf designs (excluding indigo blue discharge print fabrics) is increased by 9c per m^2. BN 51.04 and 56.07

The duty on woven and knitted scarves, mufflers and stoles is amended from 25 per cent or 10c each to 25 per cent or 15c each. BN 60.05 and 61.06

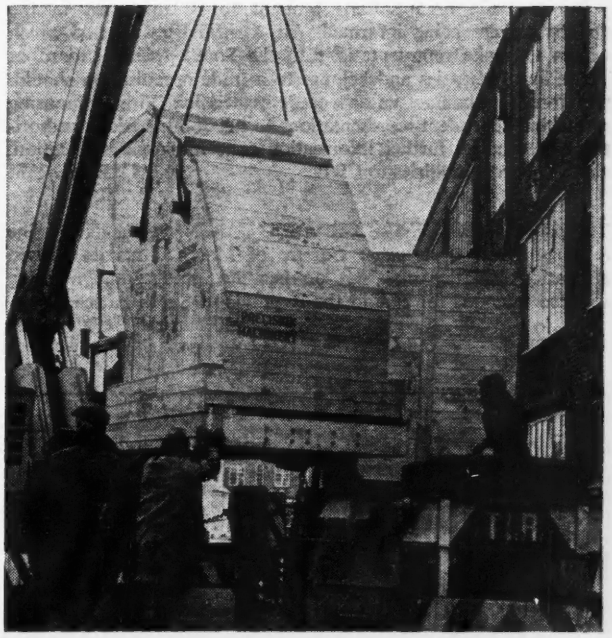
Specific provision, at a rate of duty of 6c each, is made for radiator pressure caps. BN 87.06.40.20

Specific provision, at a rate of duty of 20 per cent, is made for annatto colouring matter in containers containing not less than 5 kg net mass or 5 litres each. BN 32.04.20

Specific provision, at a rate of duty of 25 per cent, is made for wood-cased coloured pencils and crayons. BN 98.05.40

Specific provision, at a rate of duty of 30 per cent, is made for walking trainers for infants, of artificial plastic material or of iron or steel. BN 39.07.33 and 73.40.50

(*continued on next page*)



Part of one of the biggest wire-rope testing machines ever built by a British company being loaded at the Birmingham works of W & T Avery Ltd. for South Africa. Of 1,000 tons capacity (10,000 kilonewton), the machine is being supplied through Avery Export Ltd. to the National Mechanical Engineering Research Institute of the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. It will be used for the repetitive testing of steel wire ropes at the Mine Equipment Research Unit in Johannesburg.

SOUTH AFRICA
continued

Specific provision is made for magnetic tape for sound or similar recording. The duty on tape of a width not exceeding 10 mm is increased from 10 per cent to 25 per cent. BN 92.12.40

The following changes were published in the South African *Government Gazette* of March 9, 1973:

Specific provision, at a rate of duty of 25 per cent plus 50c each, is made for certain folding chairs, folding tables and camp beds, and frames therefor. BN 94.01.15, 94.03.25 and 94.03.50

The duty on ammonia, anhydrous or in aqueous solution, is amended from 3 per cent to 760c per 100 kg less the fob price, insurance and freight. BN 28.16 **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATIONS: Customs Tariff Application List 586, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of March 30 contains applications to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on:

Chloroethane (ethyl chloride).

Oral contraceptives with a hormone basis.

Codeine alkaloid, morphine, ethylmorphine hydrochloride, pholcodeine and papaveretum, the salts, esters and derivatives of each of these, and anaesthetics with a basis of each of these and their salts, esters and derivatives.

Hardboard.

Medicaments with an antibiotic basis containing salts of penicillin or streptomycin and/or derivatives thereof.

Injections of vitamin B12 or of vitamin B complex
Dental anaesthetics in cartridge form.

Artists', students', children's and signboard painters' colours, modifying tints and amusement colours (including sets) with or without accessories (BN 32.10).

Portable radiant paraffin or kerosene domestic heaters of iron or steel.

Liquid fuel (wick type) space heaters and parts of iron or steel.

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, should address inquiries to CRE. **CRE ext. 2274**

TOBACCO—PACKING, GRADING AND MARKING: The South African *Government Gazette* of March 2 carries revised regulations (Notice no. 304) on packing, grading and marking tobacco intended for sale in the Republic of South Africa.
EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

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Australia

TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY ON SPECTACLES, FRAMES AND PARTS THEREFOR: A reference has been made to the Australian Tariff Board for inquiry and report on the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of frames and mountings, and parts therefor, for spectacles, pince-nez, lorgnettes, goggles and the like (tariff item 90.03) and spectacles, pince-nez, lorgnettes, goggles and the like, corrective, protective or other (tariff item 90.04). This reference supersedes that published in *Trade and Industry*, December 21, 1972, which is withdrawn.

Current tariff details of the goods may be obtained from Export Data Branch (Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section), ext. 401/468/469.

UK trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should advise the Secretary, Tariff Board, Kings Avenue, Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia, without delay by air mail. Interested parties should indicate the goods with which they are concerned and whether, in their evidence at the public hearing, they will be seeking the continuation of the current rates of duty or a change in the rates.

Evidence may be submitted to the Tariff Board either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447). The association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member. Ref. CRE 2369/72 **CRE ext. 2318/2319**

DIMETHYLAMINE AND CHOLINE CHLORIDE — ANTI-DUMPING MEASURES WITHDRAWN: The Department of Trade and Industry has been notified by the British High Commission in Canberra that dimethylamine (tariff item 29.22.900) and choline chloride (tariff item 29.24.110) are from March 15, 1973, no longer the subject of anti-dumping measures. Ref. CRE 23536/4 **CRE ext. 2318/2319**

RESULT OF BY-LAW TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY ON FIBREBOARD: A notice was published in *Trade and Industry*, July 13, 1972, to the effect that a reference had been made to the Australian Tariff Board on by-law entry of fibreboard for use in the manufacture of suitcases, portmanteaux and similar travel goods (tariff item 48.07). The inquiry has now been completed and as a result coated fibreboard, whether of single or multi-coloured effect, for use in the manufacture of the above commodities should now be admitted under by-law retrospectively to July 1, 1972.
EDB ext. 401/468/469

New Zealand

EMERGENCY PROTECTION AUTHORITY REPORTS — Vinyl floorcoverings, linoleum, and plastic rulers: Copies of the following New Zealand Emergency Protection Authority reports are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division:

Tariff no.	Description
39.01.101 39.02.081 39.07.399 48.12.001	Floor coverings
59.10.011	Linoleum
90.16.009	Plastic rulers—other

Ref. CRE 1194/72, CRE 1195/72 **CRE ext. 2321**

TARIFF AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD REPORT — EXCAVATORS: Copies of the following New Zealand Tariff and Development Board report are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division:

Tariff no.	Description
ex 84.23.004	Excavators

Ref. CRE 1219/73 **CRE ext. 2321**

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES — EXCAVATORS AND PLASTIC FLOOR COVERING: The New Zealand Government has issued Customs Tariff Amendment Orders Nos. 6 and 7 which came into force on March 16, 1973 amending tariff items 84.23.001, 84.23.002, 84.23.003, 84.23.004, 84.23.009, 39.02.081 and 59.10.011 to read as follows:

Number	Description	Unit	Rates of duty: British preferential	Most favoured nation	General tariff
Chapter 84					
Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof					
84.23	Excavating, levelling, tamping, boring and extracting machinery, stationery or mobile, for earth, minerals or ores (for example, mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, levellers and bulldozers); pile-drivers; snow-ploughs, not self-propelled (including snow-plough attachments):				
	Excavating machinery:				
84.23.005	Of a kind designed for mounting on tractors or other vehicles	No.	30%	45%	50%
	Other kinds:				
84.23.006	As may be determined by the Minister	No.	30%*	45%*	50%*
84.23.007	Other	No.	Free	15%	25%
	Parts:				
84.23.008	Buckets, shovels and grabs	..	30%	45%	50%
84.23.011	Other	..	The rates applicable to the machinery for which the parts have been designed		
	Levelling and tamping machinery:				
84.23.012	Scrapers	No.	30%	45%	50%
84.23.013	Bulldozers and angledozers	No.	30%	45%	50%
84.23.014	Road graders	No.	20%	35%	40%
84.23.015	Other	No.	30%	45%	50%
84.23.016	Parts	..	The rates applicable to the machinery for which the parts have been designed		
Chapter 39					
Artificial resins and plastic materials, cellulose esters and ethers; articles thereof					
39.02	Polymerisation and copolymerisation products (for example, polyethylene, polytetrahaloethylenes, polyisobutylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloroacetate and other polyvinyl derivatives, polyacrylic and polymethacrylic derivatives, coumaroneindene resins):				
	Plates, sheets, strips, film and foil:				
	Floor coverings:				
39.02.082	Tiles	sq. yd.	20%	35%	55%
39.02.089	Other	sq. yd.	20%†	35%†	55%†
Chapter 59					
Wadding and felt; twine, cordage, ropes and cables; special fabrics; impregnated and coated fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use					
59.10	Linoleum and materials prepared on a textile base in a similar manner to linoleum, whether or not cut to shape or of a kind used as floor coverings; floor coverings consisting of a coating applied on a textile base, cut to shape or not:				
	Having a coating consisting wholly or partly of artificial plastic materials:				
59.10.012	Tiles	sq. yd.	20% Aul 3%	35%	55%
59.10.018	Other	sq. yd.	20%† Aul 3%	35%†	55%†

* Or such lower rate of duty as the Minister may in any case direct.
AUL = Australia.
† Plus a duty of 20% *ad valorem* where the current domestic value does not exceed $2.00 per square yard.

EDB ext. 401/468/469

Fiji

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES: The Fijian Government has issued Customs Tariff Amendment Order (No. 5), which came into force on October 1, 1972. The First Schedule to the Customs Tariff is amended as follows:

a by deleting the items 37.01/05.01 and 37.01/05.02 and substituting the following new item:

'37.01/05.01	Unexposed for producing negatives or positives by exposure in a camera; exposed by a camera, negative or positive, whether or not developed'	Free	Free	Nil

b by substituting the word 'Free' for the figures and symbols '25%' in the third column of item 71.01/03.00

c by deleting the heading 71.12 and the item numbers 71.12.00.01 and 71.12.00.09 and substituting the following item and heading:

'71.12.00.00 71.12	Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal or rolled precious metal'	Free	Free	Nil

d by deleting the heading 71.15 and the item numbers 71.15.00.01 and 71.15.00.09 and substituting the following item and heading:

'71.15.00.00 71.15	Articles consisting of, or incorporating, pearls, precious or semi-precious stones (natural, synthetic or reconstructed)'	Free	Free	Nil

e by deleting the heading 71.16 and the item numbers 71.16.00.01 and 71.16.00.09 and substituting the following item and heading:

'71.16.00.00 71.16	Imitation jewellery	Free	Free	Nil'

f by inserting the following new item immediately after item number 97.01/05.01:

'97.01/05.02	Equipment for table tennis	25%	Free	Nil'

g by deleting Code 218 of Part III and substituting the following:

'218	The concessionaire	Liquor and tobacco goods in Chapters 22 and 24	Free	Free	a That the concessionaire shall be approved by the Minister to sell by retail in the Customs Area at Nadi International Airport; b That the approved goods shall be exported as a result of retail sale immediately prior to their departure, to persons about to leave Fiji by air from Nadi International Airport; and c That the import of removal from bond, storage, display and subsequent sale of the approved goods shall be effected under such conditions as the Comptroller may from time to time impose'

The concessionaire

Customs Tariff Ordinance (Amendment) (No. 4) Order, 1972 is revoked.

The Fijian Government has issued the following Customs Tariff Amendment of the First Schedule which came into force on November 21, 1972.

a by substituting the amounts of '$1.74' and '$1.54' for the amounts of '$1.50' and '$1.30' in the third and fourth columns of item 22.03.00.00

b by substituting the amounts of '$3.25' and '$3.00' for the amounts of '$2.75' and '$2.50' in the third and fourth columns of items 22.05.00.01, 22.06.00.00 and 22.07.00.02

c by substituting the amounts of '$4.00' and '$3.50' for the amounts of '$3.50' and '$3.00' in the third and fourth columns of items 22.05.00.09 and 22.07.00.09

d by substituting the amounts of '$16.70' and '$15.40' for the amounts of '$14.09' and '$13.60' in the third and fourth columns of items 22.08.00.01, 22.08.00.09, 22.09.00.02 and 22.09.00.09

e by substituting the amounts of '$5.25' and '$5.15' for the amounts of '$4.85' and '$4.75' in the third and fourth columns of item 24.01.00.00

f by substituting the amounts of '$7.65' and '$7.20' for the amounts of '$7.25' and '$6.80' in the third and fourth columns of item 24.02.00.01

g by substituting the amounts of '$7.40' and '$7.00' for the amounts of '$7.00' and '$6.60' in the third and fourth columns of item 24.02.00.02

h by substituting the amounts of '$6.55' and '$6.20' for the amounts of '$6.15' and '$5.80' in the third and fourth columns of item 24.02.00.09

i by substituting the amounts of '19c' and '19c' for the amounts of '16.50c' and '16.50c' in the third and fourth columns of items 27.07.00.01 and 27.10.00.01 and 29.01.03.01.

(continued on next page)

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FIJI
continued

PORT AND CUSTOMS SERVICE TAX ORDINANCE: The Fijian Government issued the following Port and Customs Service Tax Ordinance (Amendments) (Nos. 2 and 4) 1972, which came into force on October 26 and November 21, 1972 respectively:

a The Third Schedule to the Port and Customs Service Tax Ordinance is amended by inserting the following paragraphs immediately after paragraph 30:
'31. Milk (except butter milk and whey) referred to in Tariff Item No. 04.02.00.01.
32. Ghee referred to in Tariff Item No. 04.03.00.01.
33. Kerosene referred to in Tariff Item No. 27.10.00.02 other than aviation turbine fuel.'
b The Third Schedule to the Port and Customs Service Tax Ordinance is amended by inserting the following item immediately after item 33:
'34. Petroleum products classified in item 27.10.00.01 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Ordinance.'

EDB ext. 401/468/469

CUSTOMS ORDINANCE—MOTOR VEHICLES: The Fijian Government issued the following Prohibited Imports Order, 1972 on November 21, 1972:

The importation into Fiji of motor vehicles classified in item 87.02.00.01 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Ordinance is hereby prohibited except in accordance with the conditions specified in a licence issued by the Ministry of Finance.

EDB ext. 401/468/469

Canada

MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY REGULATIONS: The Canadian authorities have amended Schedules C and D of the Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations by adding a section on 'Roof intrusion protection'. The new regulation will come into effect on September 1, 1973. Copies of the amendment are available.

EDB ext. 455/456/457

MINERAL WATERS — STANDARDS AND LABELLING: Copies are available of an amendment to the Canadian Food and Drug Regulations establishing standards and labelling requirements for natural mineral water and mineral water.

EDB ext. 455/456/457

Argentina

RATES OF EXCHANGE: Central Bank Circular RC 463 amends Argentina's rate of exchange mix for non-traditional exports. Foreign exchange earnings of these exports may be negotiated 90 per cent in the financial market (floating currently at 9.98 pesos per US dollar), and 10 per cent in the commercial market (fixed at 5 pesos per US dollar). Traditional exports (mainly meat and cereals) and imports continue to be dealt with in the ratio of 74 per cent financial market, 26 per cent commercial market. Exports and imports of books and periodicals continue to be negotiable at 100 per cent in the financial market. **CRE ext. 2287**

Peru

NEW TARIFF: Decree Law 19852 introduces a new customs tariff using the Andean Group version of the Brussels Nomenclature (NABANDINA). Although there is no change in the rate of duty applicable to individual goods, the *ad valorem* duty in the new tariff incorporates the 10 per cent surcharge introduced by Decree 202-68-HC (prolonged by Decree Laws 17234 and 17764) and the taxes introduced for the benefit of the Social and Economic Development Corporations of the Departments of La Libertad, Lambayeque, Piura and Cajamarca (Decree Laws 15794, 16205, 16212, 16227 and 17001), which total 2 per cent. Inquiries from British exporters about this notice should be addressed to OTAR Section, Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

PROHIBITIONS: Peruvian Directoral Resolution 140-73-IC-DGI-DECI adds further goods to the Peruvian National Register of Manufactured Goods. As a result these products can no longer be imported unless local industry fails to meet local demands as regards quality and quantity. Part of or all of the following goods are affected:

40.14	43.02	71.12	73.35	73.36	73.38	73.40	74.19	84.06	84.13
84.40	84.41	85.01	85.09	85.23	87.06	94.03			

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Colombia

PRIOR DEPOSITS REDUCED: Resolution No. 9 of the Colombian Monetary Board reduces the prior deposit by 10 per cent on all goods which incur a prior deposit greater than 10 per cent.

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: The following decrees amend the Colombian tariff:

Tariff no.	Description	Duty *ad val* cif
Decree 178/973		
24.01	A Unmanufactured tobacco:	
	I Light and/or aromatic	1%
	II Other	50%
	B Refuse	50%
24.02	B Cigarettes:	
	I Of light tobacco	100%
	II Of dark tobacco	120%
Decree 2521/972		
87.02.C.I	Other vehicles for the transport of goods:	
	2 Of a gross vehicular weight greater than 5,000 and up to 9,999 American pounds:	
	aa Of double differential with 4 wheel drive and gross vehicular weight between 5,500 and 9,000 American pounds	40%
	bb Other	70%

Decree 2523/972 raises the rate of duty on a large number of goods in the Colombian tariff. A smaller number of new headings have been created as well. Part of or all of the following tariff numbers are affected:

01.04	03.03	06.02	07.05	10.01	10.02	10.03	10.04	10.05	10.06	12.01
12.07	13.03	15.02	15.04	15.05	15.06	15.11	18.03	19.02	19.06	20.07
21.06	21.07	22.05	22.09	23.07	25.02	26.01	27.05bis		27.07	27.09
27.10	27.11	27.12	27.13	28.01	28.09	28.15	28.20	28.27	28.28	28.30
28.31	28.35	28.39	28.41	28.42	29.14	29.15	29.16	29.23	29.35	29.42
30.03	30.04	30.05	31.02	31.03	31.05	32.03	32.08	32.09	32.10	32.11
32.13	34.02	35.03	36.02	36.05	38.11	38.12	38.13	38.19	39.01	39.02
39.07	40.03	40.05	40.06	40.13	42.04	42.06	44.15	45.04	47.01	47.02
48.01	48.06	48.10	48.21	49.08	49.11	51.03	51.04	53.08	53.09	53.10
53.13	54.01	54.03	55.05	55.06	55.07	55.08	56.02	56.04	56.06	57.05
57.06	58.07	58.10	59.04	59.07	59.08	59.09	59.11	59.13	59.14	59.15
59.17	60.01	60.06	62.05	68.04	68.05	68.06	68.12	68.13	68.14	68.15
69.01	69.02	69.03	69.09	69.10	70.08	70.10	70.14	70.17	70.19	70.20
71.11	71.14	73.17	73.20	73.22	73.23	73.27	73.28	73.29	73.36	73.37
73.38	73.40	74.02	74.08	74.09	74.11	74.12	74.16	74.19	76.06	76.07
76.08	76.09	76.10	76.11	76.13	76.14	78.02	78.05	78.06	79.02	79.03
79.04	79.06	80.02	80.05	80.06	82.09	83.03	83.11	83.15	84.10	84.11
84.13	84.15	84.17	84.20	84.21	84.23	84.24	84.25	84.27	84.28	84.29
84.30	84.31	84.34	84.39	84.40	84.45	84.46	84.65	85.01	85.03	85.04
85.05	85.10	85.11	85.12	85.17	85.20	85.27	86.05	86.06	86.07	86.08
86.09	86.10	87.05	87.10	87.12	87.13	87.14	89.05	90.03	90.26	92.12
94.02	98.02	98.03	98.05	98.13						

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Chile

DUTY CHANGES: The Chilean authorities have announced changes in customs duty as follows:

Soya oil—special concessions. Decree 2186/72 temporarily exempts 'crude soya oil, de-gummed in bulk' (tariff no. 15.07.01.01) from payment of customs duties when it is intended exclusively for the production of edible oil. This concession will remain in force until May 12, 1973.

Soya beans—duty reduced. Decree 2030/72 reduces the *ad valorem* duty to 20 per cent cif on imports of soya beans (tariff no. 12.01) with permission from the Chilean authorities.

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions, DTI
Tel. 01-222 7877 (extension at end of each notice)

EDB Export Data Branch, Export Services Division, DTI
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

Overseas publicity for UK trade fairs

British commercial representatives overseas are keen to publicise UK trade fairs and exhibitions, and welcome posters and brochures from fair organisers. But material must be sent well in advance—at least three clear months ahead of the event—and in sufficient quantity—two or three dozen copies for the representative in each area. A full list of addresses of commercial representatives is published as a quarterly supplement to *Trade and Industry*.

Raw hides and skins, leather—duty reduced. The *ad valorem* duty is temporarily reduced by Decree 2116/72 to 1.5 per cent cif on 'raw hides and skins (fresh, salted, pickled or limed), whether or not split, of bovine animals' (tariff no. 41.01.01) and also on leather of BN heading 41.02 in 'wet blue state' (tariff no. 41.02.01). These temporary reductions will remain in force until December 31, 1973.

Cardboard containers—duty suspended. Decree 2208/72 suspends both the specific and *ad valorem* duties on 'corrugated cardboard containers' of tariff no. 48.16.99. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

United States Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, Mr. William J. Casey (left), with Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs. The picture was taken at the DTI headquarters last week.

Jamaica

EXPORT INDUSTRY ENCOURAGEMENT LAW 1956—PRE-CUT GARMENT KITS: The Jamaican Minister of Industry and Tourism is considering whether pre-cut garment kits should be declared 'approved products' for the purposes of the Export Industry Encouragement Law 1956. 'Approved manufacturers' of these products will enjoy income-tax relief, duty-free imports of building materials, plant, machinery, raw materials, etc., and other concessions. Applications for the status of 'approved product' and 'approved manufacturer' are processed by the Jamaican Industrial Development Corporation, 4 Winchester Road, Kingston 10, Jamaica (PO Box 505). It would be appreciated if firms writing to the Corporation would copy their initial correspondence to the British High Commission, Commercial Department, PO Box 393, Kingston, Jamaica. **CRE ext. 2627**

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April 1—'a historic date for UK industry'

—Sir Geoffrey Howe

'As from today every exporter in the United Kingdom has a new and better environment for expanding his sales to the rest of the European Community', said Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs on April 1. 'Together the first tariff cuts between ourselves and the Six, and the introduction of VAT, mean that April 1, 1973 is a historic date in British industry.

'The tariff against United Kingdom industrial exports to the Six is now down by a fifth. It will be abolished by stages over the next four years. Examples of the rates the Six are getting rid of are 10 to 20 per cent on foodstuffs, 23 to 24 per cent on carpets, 22 per cent on commercial vehicles, 11 per cent on cars, 9 per cent on knitwear, 17 per cent on other textiles, and 10 to 20 per cent on toys. The duty-free entry we have to the old EFTA countries continues virtually unchanged.

'Demand in Europe is rising strongly. Firms which make the right effort on delivery, quality, after-sales service and price should have enormous scope for expanding their business.

'I am very glad that British industry is markedly intensifying its promotion efforts in Europe. For example in the next three months we shall be supporting 940 firms at 33 trade fairs in the Six: this will be 215 firms and eight trade fairs more than in the same months last year. Included in our programme for 1973 and 1974 are important events in the Trade Drive being run in South Germany, the fastest developing part of the Federal Republic.

'Currently British manufacturers hold about 7½ per cent of the market in the enlarged Community. German exporters hold nearly 30 per cent and French exporters 12½ per cent. In other words Germany is selling to the rest of the Community manufactures worth over £4,000 million a year more than we are and France over £1,000 million. These figures suggest just how much we should be raising our own sales targets over the years ahead.

'Introduction of VAT—and the disappearance of purchase tax and SET—mean that from today British exporters will get on to the same footing as their competitors in the rest of the Community.

'They will be able to recover tax on items like stationery, office equipment and telephone calls which previously spilled over into the cost of exports. Not only is the export of goods zero rated under VAT, but so are payments for services to overseas persons not used in this country.

'Additionally exporters who receive tax repayments regularly will be able to make their returns monthly, so improving their cash flow. The particular cash flow problems of the Export Houses are being met by allowing their suppliers to zero rate goods which they order and which are sent direct for shipment.

'Retail export schemes similar to those now operating for purchase tax will continue. A separate scheme will enable motor vehicle manufacturers to zero rate sales to overseas visitors and people intending to live abroad.

'These tax changes are likely to mean that British exporters will be saved as much as £30-40 million a year compared with the previous situation.

'As from today we are also making the first cut in our own tariffs against industrial goods from the Six. What this means in terms of stronger competition inside the United Kingdom is sufficiently obvious. The resultant cheapening of industrial imports should also help to hold down prices in this country. I remind distributors and manufacturers of their obligations under Stage Two of the counter-inflation programme to pass these advantages on to consumers through their pricing policy. In Stage Two there is of course no restraint of profit margins on exports.'

Temporary suspension of the Common Customs Tariff of the EEC

THE Department of Trade and Industry have been notified by the European Economic Community of proposals to suspend the Common Customs Tariff (CCT) for one year beginning July 1, 1973 in respect of the goods set out in the schedule below.

The Department will wish to take account of United Kingdom interests in making its views known to the Community of Nine before decisions are taken as to whether these proposed suspensions should be granted.

United Kingdom producers are entitled to object to the granting of any of these proposed suspensions where they consider that they are able to supply the whole or the greater part of the needs of the Community of Nine and that their interests as exporters to the original Community of Six might be affected adversely by the loss of Community preference which a suspension of the CCT would entail.

As a member of the Community the United Kingdom will normally expect to adopt immediately any new CCT suspensions which are agreed by the Council of Ministers except where United Kingdom producers can meet the greater part of the United Kingdom demand but not that of the Community of Nine. Where a suspension of the CCT is granted and the United Kingdom decides not to suspend its own tariff, the United Kingdom transitional tariff will be aligned progressively in accordance with the transitional timetable set out in Article 39 of the Treaty of Accession towards the suspended level of the CCT instead of towards the substantive CCT rate of duty.

United Kingdom producers who wish to object either to:

(a) the granting of a proposed suspension of the CCT or
(b) the immediate adoption by the United Kingdom of any of the proposed CCT suspensions which might be granted

Government Publications in Scotland

from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2

should provide as much as possible of the following information:

(i) estimated Community (Nine countries, including the United Kingdom) demand in 1973 and 1974;
(ii) estimated United Kingdom demand in 1973 and 1974;
(iii) United Kingdom production expected to be available for:
  (a) the United Kingdom market;
  (b) the rest of the Community in 1973 and 1974;
  (c) exports to other countries.

This information should be sent by Telex to the Department of Trade and Industry, Tariff Division, Room 332, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, not later than April 11, 1973. DTI telex no. 27366.

Common Customs Tariff heading	Description	Substantive rate of duty per cent	Proposed suspended rate of duty per cent
03.01	Pilchards (Clupea pilchardus Walbaum) fresh, frozen or chilled, of a length of 20 cm or more, whole, headless or in pieces	23.0	Free or 8.0
03.02	Sprats salted or in brine	12.0	Free
29.39	Flurandrenolone	11.2	Free
29.44	Minocycline—monohydrochloride	8.0	Free
38.19	White mortar, non-refractory, consisting of marble powder and white cement, excluding coating materials used in painting and of a type used for masonry	14.4	3.2
41.02	Bovine skins, chrome tanned in the moist state (wet blue)	8.0	Free
49.03	Children's picture books and drawing and colouring books, paper covered or in stiff covers	13.0	Free

EC Commission brochures on Associated African countries

THE Commission of the European Communities has launched, with the full agreement of the Governments of the Associated African and Malagasy States, a programme of surveys financed from the European Development Fund concerning the possibilities of setting up certain manufacturing export industries. The first phase of study has consisted of gathering all basic information required by the subsequent sector-by-sector analysis, according to a standardised scheme.

As this information is of interest to all those concerned with the industrialisation of the African countries especially to potential private promoters and investors, it has been published in French on a State by State basis.

A copy of the brochures for 16 Associated African countries has been received while those for Burundi and the Malagasy Republic are still awaited. They may be consulted at Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757, ext. 368/9) for a period of one month after the date of publication of this notice. Thereafter they will be available on loan. Applications will be dealt with in strict order of receipt.

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS

Community surveillance of certain imports

A NOTICE to importers was published in *Trade and Industry* on March 22 (page 589) about Community surveillance of imports. The list of countries in Annex B of the notice should be amended as follows:

delete, 'Norwegian territories in the Antarctic (Bouvet Island, Peter I Island and Queen Maud Land)' and 'Svalbard (Spitsbergen, Bear Island, etc.)' and before 'Pakistan'

add, 'Norway (including Svalbard (Spitsbergen, Bear Island, etc.), Jan Mayen Island and Norwegian territories in the Antarctic (Bouvet Island, Peter I Island and Queen Maud Land))'.

New EC legislation

Further information on the items in this section is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export Data Branch (EDB), Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174 or 408), or Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 2354 or 2355)—the appropriate reference point is given at the end of each section.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*. The texts may be seen on application.

General. Regulation (EEC) No. 468/73 validating advance fixing certificates for levies, refunds and Community aid issued in the new Member States before February 1, 1973. (*Official Journal* No. L53, February 26, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 469/73 on transitional measures to be taken in view of Accession with regard to provisions for implementing the systems of import levies, export refunds, export licences and advance fixing certificates. (*Official Journal* No. L53, February 26, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 741/73 altering the 'monetary' compensatory amounts. (*Official Journal* No. L71, March 19, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 749/73 on production subsidies which the United Kingdom is authorised to retain in respect of certain agricultural products. (*Official Journal* No. L72, March 20, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 775/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 2637/70 on special detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licences and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products. (*Official Journal* No. L74, March 22, 1973)

Oils, fats and oilseeds. Regulation (EEC) No. 470/73 laying down general rules for the application of the compensatory amounts applicable to colza and rape seed produced in the Member States. (*Official Journal* No. L53, February 26, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 471/73 on certain transitional measures applicable in the new Member States in respect of colza and rape seed. (*Official Journal* No. L53, February 26, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 762/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1576/72 on the differential amounts for colza and rape seed. (*Official Journal* No. L73, March 21, 1973)

Tobacco. Regulation (EEC) No. 477/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 2603/71 on detailed rules for the conclusion of contracts for first processing and market preparation of tobacco held by intervention agencies. (*Official Journal* No. L53, February 26, 1973)

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) No. 453/73 amending, following the enlargement of the European Communities, Regulations (EEC) Nos. 990/72, 1259/72, 1282/72, 1717/72, 2474/72, 2537/72 concerning milk and milk products. (*Official Journal* No. L53, February 26, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 454/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1108/68 as regards the packaging of skimmed milk powder offered to intervention agencies. (*Official Journal* No. L53, February 26, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 455/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 756/70 on granting aid for skimmed milk processed into casein and caseinates. (*Official Journal* No. L53, February 26, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 464/73 on a transitional measure arising from Accession and relating to the cancellation of import licences for milk and milk products. (*Official Journal* No. L53, February 26, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 465/73 laying down detailed rules for the application of the special system for the import of New Zealand butter and cheese into the United Kingdom. (*Official Journal* No. L53, February 26, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 476/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 71/73 on the sale of butter from public stocks. (*Official Journal* No. L53, February 26, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 480/73 on detailed rules for the application of compensatory amounts for milk and milk products. (*Official Journal* No. L53, February 26, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 755/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 71/73 on the sale of butter from public stocks. (*Official Journal* No. L72, March 20, 1973)

(continued on next page)

NEW EC LEGISLATION
continued

Milk and milk products—correction. The *Official Journal* No. L75 dated March 23, 1973, contains a correction to Regulation (EEC) No. 233/73 laying down the general rules for the system of compensatory amounts for milk and milk products.

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) No. 763/73 repealing Regulation (EEC) No. 354/73 applying the duty in the Common Customs Tariff to certain varieties of sweet oranges originating in Spain. (*Official Journal* No. L73, March 21, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 774/73 establishing the standard average values for the valuation of imported citrus fruits. (*Official Journal* No. L74, March 22, 1973)

Cereals. Regulation (EEC) No. 754/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 559/68 laying down detailed rules relating to production refunds on maize groats and meal used in the brewing industry. (*Official Journal* No. L72, March 20, 1973)

Sugar: Regulation (EEC) No. 458/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 2645/70 on the provisions applicable to sugar produced in excess of the maximum quota. (*Official Journal* No. L53, February 26, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 472/73 on detailed rules for the application of the compensatory levies to be charged in certain cases on sugar exports. (*Official Journal* No. L53, February 26, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 473/73 authorising the United Kingdom to grant an aid as a transitional measure for sugar to be consumed in its territory. (*Official Journal* No. L53, February 26, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 474/73 laying down detailed rules for the system of compensatory amounts applicable to sugar following the Accession of new Member States to the Community. (*Official Journal* No. L53, February 26, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 475/73 concerning the detailed arrangements for the import of sugar under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. (*Official Journal* No. L53, February 26, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 478/73 fixing for the 1971/2 sugar year the final amount of the production levy and the amount to be paid by sugar manufacturers to the beet sellers. (*Official Journal* No. L53, February 26, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 552/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 473/73 authorising the United Kingdom to grant aid as a transitional measure for sugar to be consumed in its territory. (*Official Journal* No. L54, February 27, 1973)

Cattlemeat, beef and veal. Regulation (EEC) No. 451/73 concerning the issue in the new Member States of licences entitling to the special import arrangements referred to in Article 14(3) (b) (bb) of Regulation (EEC) No. 805/68 during the first quarter of 1973. (*Official Journal* No. L53, February 26, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 459/73 suspending the rates of customs duties applicable in trade between Denmark and the Community as originally constituted in respect of beef and veal products for which a compensatory amount is laid down. (*Official Journal* No. L53, February 26, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 462/73 amending Annex III to Regulation (EEC) No. 979/72 as regards the compensatory amounts to be applied, as a result of events in the monetary field, in respect of beef and veal products. (*Official Journal* No. L53, February 26, 1973)

Wines. Regulation (EEC) No. 452/73 on transitional measures for the disposal in the new Member States of wines which do not satisfy the Community provisions. (*Official Journal* No. L53, February 26, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 456/73 on interim measures for the importation into the Community of wine exported as 'Cyprus Sherry' originating in and coming from Cyprus. (*Official Journal* No. L53, February 26, 1973)

Hops. Regulation (EEC) No. 776/73 on registration of contracts and communication of data with respect to hops. (*Official Journal* No. L74, March 22, 1973)

Processed agricultural products—correction: *Trade and Industry*, March 1, 1973 (pages 453/454), contained a notice about Regulation (EEC) No. 232/73 on the implementation of Article 47 of the Act concerning the Conditions of Accession and the Adjustments to the Treaties, concerning the system of trade applicable to the goods covered by Regulation (EEC) 1059/69. The *Official Journal* No. L75 dated March 23, 1973 contains corrections to Annex I and Annex III of this Regulation. **EDB. ext. 7174/408**

UNCTAD GENERALISED PREFERENCES SYSTEM: *Trade and Industry*, February 15, 1973 (page 329) contained a notice about a number of Regulations setting up tariff quotas and opening tariff preferences for certain products originating in developing countries for the period January 1 to December 31, 1973. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. C11 dated March 22, 1973 contains the following notice reimposing, with effect from March 21, 1973. the Common Customs Tariff duties on the following:

Common Customs Tariff no.	Description of goods	Country of origin	Tariff quota or preference set up by Reg. No.
41.02	Bovine cattle leather (including buffalo leather) and equine leather, except leather falling within heading No. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08: ex B. Other, excluding cattle leather not further prepared than vegetable tanned	Brazil	2761/72
70.14	Illuminating glassware, signalling glassware and optical elements of glass, not optically worked nor of optical glass: A. Articles for electrical lighting fittings: II Other (for example, diffusers, ceiling lights, bowls, cups, lampshades, globes, tulip-shaped pieces)	Yugoslavia	2761/72
90.05	Refracting telescopes (monocular and binocular), prismatic or not	Hong Kong and South Korea	2761/72
97.05	Carnival articles; entertainment articles (for example, conjuring tricks and novelty jokes); Christmas tree decorations and similar articles for Christmas festivities (for example, artificial Christmas trees, Christmas stockings, imitation yule logs, Nativity scenes and figures therefor)	Hong Kong	2761/72

EDB ext. 7174/408

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Abolition of SET: Consumer Minister urges retailers to pass on savings to consumers

SIR Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, has urged all the major retail firms in the non-food trade to pass on to consumers savings resulting from the abolition of Selective Employment Tax.

In a letter to the firms, Sir Geoffrey deals with the steps to be taken to ensure that adjustments to prices when Valued Added Tax comes into force on April 1 take full account of the abolition of SET.

Although the letter has been sent specifically to those firms having a turnover of more than £5 million a year, Sir Geoffrey hopes that all firms will respond.

It results from very co-operative discussions between Government Departments and the retailers' organisations on means of demonstrating that savings on this account will be passed on to the public, as well as the less complicated adjustments arising from the change from Purchase Tax to VAT.

Sir Geoffrey Howe's letter reads as follows:

'As you know the Government attach the greatest importance to ensuring, when VAT is introduced to replace SET and purchase tax, that no prices increase by more than is strictly justified by reference to the incidence of indirect taxation, and that where the tax burden is reduced, the benefit is passed on in full to the consumer.

'The Government fully recognise the important contribution which the Retail Consortium and other representatives of the retail trade have made to the very great measure of success achieved through the prices standstill. We welcome the co-operation we have received from retailers' representatives in preparing our own public information campaign on the impact of these tax changes.

'The Government consider it essential to give the public every possible assurance that the benefits of tax reductions will be passed on to them. Where it is simply a question of evaluating the direct incidence of taxes on particular goods, there should be no problem in ensuring that the prices charged to the consumer after the introduction of VAT under no circumstances permit any increase in distributors' cash margins on any items. Any such increase would of course be quite inconsistent with the prices standstill policy.

'Distributors' savings from the abolition of SET cannot however be treated in this way; on each individual item they will represent only 0.1-0.3 per cent of the selling price. This means that for most goods price adjustments to this degree of fineness could not be made because of the limitations of the coinage. Yet it is in precisely this area that anxiety about the effect on prices of the transition to VAT is likely to arise. Because of this the Government are asking all traders with an aggregate annual turnover of £5 million or more to state how they propose to pass their SET savings on to the public, and I am writing to invite your co-operation in this exercise.

'The Government recognise that considerations of normal commercial practice will rule out any uniform method of passing the SET savings on in the price reductions. In some areas it may be desirable to concentrate the savings on a few selected and promotional lines; in which case it should be a simple matter to equate the effect on gross profits of the price reductions with the SET savings and to furnish the Government with a statement of what is proposed. A standard form of such a statement has been prepared for those traders who wish to use it.

'However the Government recognise that this method of passing on SET savings will not be appropriate for all traders. Many may wish to choose other means of achieving the same effect. If you fall in this category and are prepared, as I hope you will be, to furnish the Government with information as to your method of reducing prices to take account of SET, you will wish to know what basic material we should like to have. In one form or another the Government would like each large retailer to say—

what the weekly/monthly expenditure on SET was immediately before April 1

what methods he proposes to use to pass on the SET savings in lower prices (eg by selling all goods in stock at abated prices, or by special promotional lines, etc.)

what the effect of those methods is likely to be on savings to the public during the month of April

how these savings are estimated.

'After the event it would be appreciated if you could say in a brief report what the outcome was of the price reductions in your firm's gross profits.

'If for any reason you consider that you have more effective ways of providing the Government with the material we are seeking you will no doubt be good enough to let me know.'

(GEOFFREY HOWE)

VAT briefing for London Weights and Measures Inspectors

'IT is to you that shop-keepers will come for advice. It is to you that shoppers will come with their complaints,' Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, told London Weights and Measures Inspectors on March 27. Addressing a one-day seminar organised by the Greater London Branch of the Institute of Trading Standards Administration, Sir Geoffrey said:

'You are here today for your briefing on "Operation VAT-watch". On April 1 we say good-bye to what is left of SET and Purchase Tax. Their place will be taken by Value Added Tax.

'The Government has laid careful plans to make the change-over as smooth as possible. Detailed and informative advertising in the press has told people exactly what to expect.

'Shoppers Guides to the VAT change-over are available in every Post Office. The retail trade has been consulted in depth. Their representatives have agreed with us on how the price changes, down as well as up, will be handled.

'The change-over will be closely monitored. In order to be sure that VAT price-changes can be easily spotted the general prices standstill will continue to the end of next month.

'And the movement of prices will be closely followed by your experienced eyes. It is to you that shop-keepers will come for advice. It is to you that shoppers will come with their complaints.

'For the critical month that lies ahead you will be the economic watch-dogs of this major tax revolution.

'Your selection for this role is a tribute to the reputation of your service. Expert, experienced and consistent. Trusted by shopper and shop-keeper alike. You cover the nation. And you can be on hand in every High Street.

'For even more expert advice you will yourselves be able to turn first of all to the Prices Unit at the Department of Trade and Industry. And then to the Price Commission itself. And for decisions on prosecution you will refer to the Attorney General.

'I am conscious of the extra work that this will mean for you. I appreciate that during the month ahead some of your other work will have to give pride of place to the urgency of Operation VAT-watch.

'The Government is most grateful to you and your colleagues for your willingness to undertake the task. And grateful too to the local authorities (whom you usually serve) for their understanding of our need—and for their co-operation in the execution of this important task.'

An outline of current consumer protection measures

—Lord Drumalbyn

'ONE of the most efficient ways of keeping prices down is to promote and maintain as high a degree of competition as possible', Lord Drumalbyn, Minister Without Portfolio, said on March 26.

Addressing The Newspaper Society Advertising Conference, Lord Drumalbyn continued, 'That is one of the main purposes of the Fair Trading Bill now before Parliament. As well as establishing a new framework of protection for the consumer it creates new machinery for keeping under review competition policy and the working of competition generally in the economy.

'This measure contains two main strands—monopolies, mergers and restrictive practices; and consumer protection. On monopolies and mergers, the market share qualifying for reference to the Monopolies Commission is reduced from a third to a quarter and the Bill makes clear that local as well as national monopolies can be investigated. Under the Bill, it will be possible also to refer to the Monopolies Commission; alleged abuse of their monopoly by the nationalised industries, and restrictive practices affecting labour may also be referred for study by the Commission: and restrictive practices legislation, which at present is confined to goods, will be extended to cover commercial services.

'As to consumer protection, the Bill provides for a Director General of Fair Trading to exercise continual surveillance of trading practices and commercial activities, and to recommend Government action where necessary. Among other things, the Bill gives the Government wide-ranging power to take quick and effective action by way of orders against practices which are unfair to consumers and adverse to their economic interests. Speed is important. The proposals will enable the Government to make adjustments of the criminal law quickly. New developments in marketing and promotional techniques which adversely affect the consumer can be tackled and stopped as they arise, without having to wait for a separate Act of Parliament to be passed each time.

'The Fair Trading Bill is probably the most conprehensive package of consumer legislation yet produced in this country. But that is by no means the only measure which has been or is being taken under the direction of Sir Geoffrey Howe to protect consumer interests. Such measures to protect the consumer include better labelling of foodstuffs; abolition of solicitors' fixed charges for conveyancing, and greater protection for insurance policy holders.

'A practice that has in recent months aroused much public criticism of late is pyramid selling, or multi-level marketing as it is sometimes called. As most people are aware, pyramid selling is a method of marketing goods or services in which participants pay for the right to sell the company's products and also for the right to receive payment for recruiting new participants. The prospect presented is one of high rewards, often for spare-time work. The sums paid by participants for the rights are often large. Many have raised the money by borrowing, only to discover that in reality there is very little prospect of recouping their investment from their sales. So they concentrate on the recruitment of new participants, for which the rewards are potentially greater. The usual outcome is that sales of the product are small but that the numbers of salesmen grow in a way which is not related to the market for the product. Many of those who join, particularly those who join later, find it extremely difficult to get any return at all on their outlay, whether by selling goods or by trying to recruit new participants. The most frequent complaint is that the rights, so expensively bought, turn out to be virtually worthless.

'Strictly speaking, this is not principally a consumer matter; the undesirable effects usually fall upon those who are recruited into the schemes. But the numbers of those who entered with high hopes, only to find themselves quickly disillusioned, and the continuing high rate of growth of such schemes has rightly given rise to acute public concern, a concern which the Government share. It is clearly not in the public interest that those practices of pyramid selling which have caused so much hardship to many franchise holders should be allowed to continue.

'The Department has already taken action by using the powers that are available in company law to investigate many of the companies known to be operating such schemes. Following an investigation of this kind, one such company was wound up last year on the Department's petition and similar proceedings are being considered in other cases. These powers can obviously be effectively used in appropriate cases, but not all cases which rightly give rise to disquiet can be tackled in this way. We have therefore been considering exactly what powers are needed to deal with pyramid selling and how they might best be secured. Our conclusions on this matter will be made public very soon, and we shall invite comment on the proposals.

'Meanwhile any member of the public who is contemplating joining a pyramid-selling scheme would be very well advised to make inquiries about the organisations promoting the scheme and to scrutinise with the utmost care any contract he is invited to sign. Before signing he should make sure that he fully understands the contract—in particular that he is aware of the real value of the rights he would get by signing and the extent of the obligations that he would undertake.

'Within a very short space of time, we hope that another important measure for the protection of the consumer will become law. The Supply of Goods (Implied Terms) Bill, which I had the honour of introducing into Parliament, is likely to complete its remaining stages in the House of Commons. Once the Bill comes into operation it will no longer be possible for consumers to sign away the valuable rights which they have under the Sale of Goods Act. These rights provide for certain conditions and warranties to be implied in every sale of goods. They entitle the buyer, among other things, to goods which correspond with description, are of merchantable quality and are fit for purpose.

'As many of you will know, and perhaps some of you have learned to your cost, it has until now been possible in a consumer sale for the seller to nullify or limit these implied rights by exclusion clauses in the contract. The Bill makes all exclusion clauses of this kind in consumer sales void. This will mean that the consumer can no longer be required to sign away his rights when ordering, say, a new motor car. Similarly, no notice exhibited in a shop or printed on the back of a receipt can have the effect of restricting his rights in a sale of goods. There should also be an end to "phoney" guarantees—the sort of guarantee attractively presented which offers free replacement of parts for a limited period, but contain, tucked away in the small print, words which take away most of the other rights which the buyer would have under the Sale of Goods Act.

'In future, any guarantee which attempts to restrict the consumers' rights or is designed to mislead him into thinking that his rights are less than those provided by the Sale of Goods Act, will not be valid. In effect, a guarantee will only be operative if it offers the consumer something more than the implied rights of the Sale of Goods Act; in no circumstances will it be possible to detract from them.

'The differences that at present exist between different methods of purchase will also be removed. Consumers' rights will for all practical purposes be the same whether he buys goods for cash or obtains them on hire-purchase or through some other form of credit.'

Government announce plans for pyramid selling legislation

SIR Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, on March 29 announced Government proposals to deal with pyramid selling.

A Consultative Document describing the practices of pyramid selling and setting out the reasons for the Government's plans is being sent to about 100 organisations or individuals with a special interest in the subject. These include the Direct Sales and Service Association, the Public Interest Research Centre, the CBI and TUC, the Law Society and various Consumer organisations.

Copies of the Consultative Document are available free on request to the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 603, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Correction

In the article *A National Consumer Advice Service—plus a do-it-yourself claim kit?* published on pages 662 and 663 of the March 29 *Trade and Industry*, the fourth sentence of the third paragraph is incorrect. It should have read: 'Personally, I should **not** discount them as being untrained voluntary workers'.

'Phase 3 must combine freedom and fairness with growth'

—Lord Drumalbyn

'THE Government believes that the essential thing is to win the battle against inflation by bringing people's expectations into line with reality,' Lord Drumalbyn, Minister without Portfolio, stressed on March 29. Addressing the Annual Dinner of the Institute of Management Consultants, Lord Drumalbyn said:

'More than most countries, we depend for our standard of living on our ability to sell in international markets, and our ability to do so depends on our will to keep our prices at least in line with other countries' prices. Periodically, the great majority of our people come to recognise that the price they pay for goods and services depends largely on what those who are engaged in providing them are paid. Just at the moment it seems that there is one such blinding flash of recognition. Whether it would have occurred if the Government had not imposed a standstill on pay and a standstill on prices within our control, is more than doubtful.

'We can all understand the implied challenge on the part of trade unions to the Government—"If you really believe we are not only asking but getting more than the nation can afford, do something about it; otherwise we will not believe that you believe it." Well, we have done something about it. Have we done the right thing? Our objective is to moderate the rate of increases in prices while doing all we can to encourage investment to go ahead in the short term so as to bear fruit in the future. The ordinary man, and still more the ordinary woman, on the Clapham omnibus, thinks that if pay is restricted, so should prices be.

'It says a lot for the good sense of the nation that they have put up with a complete standstill on pay coupled with less than a complete standstill on prices in the past five months. Next week we move on to the next stage, when pay will be allowed to rise on a group basis—the £1 plus 4 per cent, while prices will only be permitted to rise to the extent of allowable extra costs—the definition of which has been changed to cover bought-in services. It would have been too much to expect of that couple on the bus that they would accept the need for a limit on pay without a limit on prices, however desirable it is to stimulate investment. In a democracy like ours what is done must not so much be seen to be fair as be thought to be fair by the great majority.

'Given the considerable expansion in consumer expenditure and the consequent greater use of spare resources in plant and machinery, turnover is likely to increase. The Code requires that there should be no increase in profit margins, but allows profits to increase to the extent that turnover increases. If costs fall, prices should be reduced. And there is the severe requirement that half the increases in labour costs should be absorbed and not passed on in increased prices on the home market, unless the proportion of labour to total costs exceeds 35 per cent when a lower fraction of absorption is permitted.

'As for investment, the Price Commission is given discretion to relax the limits on allowable cost and profit margins if their application would deprive the company of funds that they must have for investment, or would reduce the prospective rate of return on it to such an extent as to make it unreasonable to expect the company to make the investment.

'There is one aspect of government policy which has attracted criticism, namely the level of government expenditure. It is true that in the present year the increase is of the order of 6 per cent, with a further increase of 5.3 per cent expected in 1973-74. But after that the annual increases foreshadowed in the White Paper on Public Expenditure for the remaining three years of the five-year period are under 2 per cent a year. The increases this year and next are largely attributable to the special schemes of public expenditure to help to reduce unemployment, together with the nationalised industries' deficits which are arising from the pegging of their prices. One of the disadvantages of nationalising industry is that the government can never win. If it fulfils its promises to hold down prices in nationalised industries, it is criticised because it is "running them at a loss", and still more when it indemnifies them for the loss incurred. If it does not hold down their prices it is criticised for not showing a lead.

'In terms of demand on resources the average rate of growth in public expenditure works out at about 3-3½ per cent over the five-year period, which ought to be tolerable if we achieve an annual growth rate higher than that. At present we are certainly well on course to achieve it. The Chancellor has promised the strictest control of expenditure, and any Minister at present coming along with proposals for more expenditure is being politely asked on which of his estimates he intends to economise so as to "make room" for the new proposals.

'With due respect to the Clapham omnibus, the government's thinking about profits or anything else, really has not been "sloppy". The Government believes that the essential thing is to win the battle against inflation by bringing people's expectations into line with reality. To this end some of the increase that might reasonably have been expected in profits after the years of stagnation need equally reasonably to be foregone for the time being, if the "package" is to be accepted on all sides as by and large fair.

'Stage 2, after all, is unlikely to last more than six to eight months. It is during this period that we have to try to find a basis for solving the problem of combining freedom and fairness with growth. At the moment we have the faster growth, but it cannot be sustained unless we at least make a start in solving the problem. Any system has to recognise that there will be cases which are exceptional in one way or another.

'One of the first tasks must therefore be to determine criteria for pay claims which may be regarded as special, and principles for dealing with them. This is a task which the Pay Board are being asked to undertake immediately and to report on by mid-September. It would be folly to attempt to deal with cases that appeared to be exceptional one by one and to treat some more favourably than others without having first considered the broad principles involved. If we were to make the attempt, the first case to be treated specially would be regarded as a precedent by many other claimants.

'In the last resort, there are surely three factors which cannot be ignored. The first is concerned with the circumstances of the enterprise or organisation—its performance and its prospects. Some way or ways have to be found of involving all who work in it and for it in responsibility for its future. The second is a general acceptance of the reality that while a steady advance in the standards of living over the years ought to be attainable, it does not follow that the rate of progress in each year will necessarily be the same. Whether for the nation as a whole or a particular firm, there will be good years and not so good years. There will be industries and activities which are advancing and others which are declining. And the third is that there is a social as well as an economic responsibility involved; a responsibility to look after the interests of those groups and individuals who are less able to look after themselves.

'There are immense difficulties in finding a voluntary solution, not least because even a voluntary solution needs some sanctions if it is to be observed. We would much rather have a voluntary solution. Whatever the form of the solution it will have to have the backing of the vast majority of all concerned if it is to succeed. We cannot expect it to be written on tablets of stone. We want a living system for living and working people—a system that will evolve healthily and fruitfully. And we want one that will at least be compatible with those of our partners in the EEC.'

The Counter-Inflation (Notification of Increases in Prices and Charges) Order 1973

THE Counter-Inflation (Notification of Increases in Prices and Charges) Order 1973 was laid before Parliament on April 2, 1973, and came into operation on the same date.

The Order deals with the arrangements for the pre-notification and approval of prices and charges during Phase Two of the Counter-Inflation Programme. These Arrangements were outlined in Section 5, paragraphs 197 to 206 of the White Paper on 'The Operation of Stage Two' (Cmnd 5267).

The Order requires all manufacturing enterprises with sales in the domestic market of more than £50 million (or which are part of a group whose total home sales exceed this limit) to pre-notify price

(continued on next page)

NOTIFICATION OF PRICE INCREASES
continued

increases on any products except for those which are exempted under the terms of the Order. Service enterprises whose domestic sales exceed £20 million will similarly be required to pre-notify increased charges.

The exempted products and services are principally those referred to in paragraphs 19, 21 to 23 and 202 of the White Paper. In addition, the arrangements in paragraph 202a will be supplemented in the Order so that exemption can apply to products or services which fall within any one minimum list heading of the Standard Industrial Classification and for which the annual sales do not exceed £5 million in the case of manufactured goods and £2 million in the case of services. This is subject to the condition that the Price Commission certify, having regard to the company's established practice of determining prices, that these activities may be treated independently (or, if there is more than one activity, with one another) for pricing purposes. The purpose of this is to exempt from pre-notification the prices of minor lines which can be distinguished for pricing purposes from the main activities of the enterprise. Paragraph 4 of Schedule 2 defines those products of agriculture, horticulture or fishing which are exempt from the pre-notification requirement. The first-hand prices of these products are not subject to control but the margins and profits of distributors will be subject to the requirements of the Price and Pay Code. Liquid milk which is to be used for manufacture will however be within the control.

The Order also requires 37 specified enterprises which have relatively large shares of the market, or are of special importance in the market for particular goods, to pre-notify all price increases for the products named.

The Price Commission will be writing shortly to the pre-notifiying enterprises with details of the information they will be required to supply when pre-notifying proposed price increases.

The Counter-Inflation Programme: Operation of Stage Two

THE White Paper (Cmnd. 5267) 'The Counter-Inflation Programme: Operation of Stage Two,' published on March 26 sets out the details of the operation of the counter-inflation programme, and contains in Section 2 the draft Pay and Price Code. This follows a debate in Parliament, and intensive consultation with representatives of industry and commerce, of consumers and of the professions on the Consultative Document, Cmnd. 5247.

The Government made an order containing the Code in its final form on April 1. This activated Part II of the Counter Inflation Act 1973, with its powers for regulating prices and pay, and marks the end of the pay standstill, though the standstill will continue until April 28 for prices. It is envisaged that this stage, Stage II, will last until about the end of October 1973. It is intended that the Price Commission and Pay Board will both be operational from April 1, 1973.

Amalgamation of members of the Federation of Stock Exchanges

MEMBERS of the Federation of Stock Exchanges in Great Britain and Ireland amalgamated on March 25 to form a new institution called 'The Stock Exchange'. From that date the previous Stock Exchanges ceased to exist separately.

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has made an order under the Companies Act 1948 prescribing the Stock Exchange for the purposes of Section 38(5)(b), 39(1)(b), 417(5)(b) and 418(1)(b) of the Act.

A similar order has been made recognising the Stock Exchange as a Stock Exchange for the purposes of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958.

The Stock Transfer (Recognised Stock Exchanges) Order 1973 has been made by the Treasury declaring the Stock Exchange to be a recognised stock exchange for the purpose of the Stock Transfer Act 1963. The Order revokes the Stock Transfer (recognition of Stock Exchanges) Order 1966.

Time limits for applications for investment grant

SECTION 1(6) of the Investment and Building Grants Act 1971, which received the Royal Assent on June 27, 1971, empowers the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry to specify by Order dates by which applications for investment grant must be made and to issue directions as to the form of such applications, the particulars they must contain and the documents which must accompany them. The Act precludes the payment of grant on applications not complying, or in the opinion of the Secretary of State not substantially complying, with any relevant direction.

The Investment Grants Termination (No. 3) Order 1973, which was made on March 5, came into operation on April 2. This Order specifies further dates before which applications for investment grant in respect of expenditure incurred during previous periods must be made to the Department of Trade and Industry. Copies of the Order are available from HMSO price 3p.

The dates and periods in question are as follows:

Expenditure incurred	Date before which application must be made
April 1, 1972 -June 30, 1972	January 1, 1974
July 1, 1972 -September 30, 1972	April 1, 1974
October 1, 1972-December 31, 1972	July 1, 1974
January 1, 1973-March 31, 1973	October 1, 1974

The terms of the latest direction made in accordance with the provisions of the 1971 Act referred to above are contained in full in Appendix I to this notice.

A further direction was made on April 2 modifying the terms of the direction made on February 18, 1972 under the Investment Grants Termination (No. 2) Order 1972 and a copy of this direction is reproduced as Appendix II. The terms of the direction made on February 18, 1972 were published on pages 315 and 316 of *Trade and Industry* for February 24, 1972.

The effect of this modifying direction is that applications in respect of expenditure incurred between October 27, 1970 and March 31, 1971 and April 1, 1971 and March 31, 1972 will not automatically be disallowed if they are not accompanied by the documents prescribed in the final paragraph of the direction of February 18, 1972.

It should be noted that before any grant is made in relation to expenditure incurred after October 26, 1970 the Department will require the application to be supported by forms IG/32 (or IG/33 in the case of ships) and the relevant evidence of contract.

Notes

The then Minister for Industry announced on February 12, 1971 in reply to a Question in the House of Commons his intention to set these time limits.

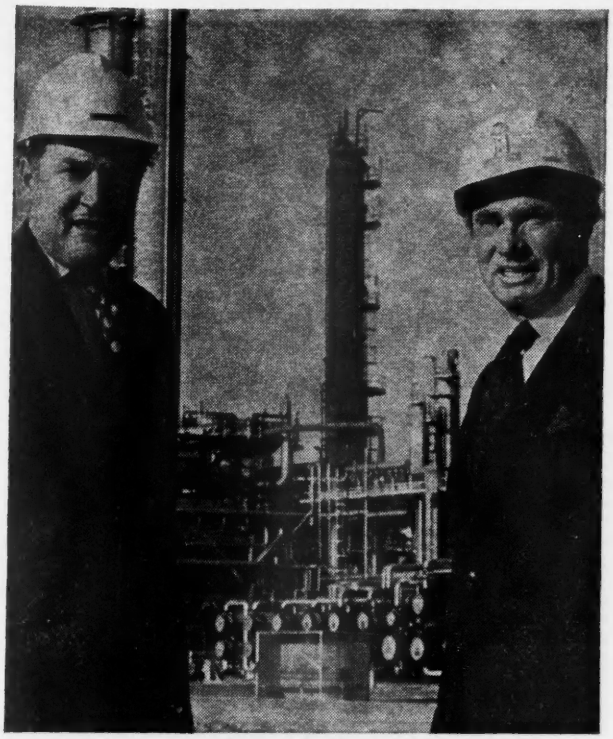
Industry will be given full notice both of the making of any further Order and of any reduction in the interval of 18 months between the period in which expenditure is incurred and the final date for making application.

Full information to assist applicants in completing the forms prescribed in the directions is contained in the booklet 'Investment Grants: a Guide for Industry' and in explanatory notes issued with each form. Copies of the forms, explanatory notes and the booklet may be obtained from the Regional Development Grants Offices and the Investment Grants Office at Southend.

The addresses and telephone numbers of these offices are as follows:

For plant and machinery forms:
The Department of Trade and Industry
Regional Development Grants Office
Queensway House
West Precinct
Town Centre
Billingham
Teesside, TS23 2NF
Tel. (0642) 553671
Telex 58608

St. Peter's House
Stanley Precinct
Bootle
Lancashire L20 3LZ
Tel. 051-922 4030
Telex 627162



At Lindsey Oil Refinery, Lincolnshire, Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry and Consumer Affairs (left) is seen with the general manager, Mr. J. G. Mills. The refinery is jointly owned by Total Oil Great Britain Ltd. and Petrofina (UK) Ltd. Mr. Emery also visited British Steel Corporation's Anchor project and Immingham port, and spoke at the Institute of Petroleum's Humber branch dinner at Grimsby.

24-26 Newport Road
Cardiff CF2 1SY
Tel. (0222) 42611
Telex 49538

Magnet House
Waterloo Street
Glasgow G2 7BT
Tel. 041-221 9833
Telex 77611

and for forms for ships, hovercraft and computers:
Department of Trade and Industry
Investment Grants Office
Colman House
Victoria Avenue
Southend-on-Sea SS2 6DU
Tel. (0702) 41341 or 41362
Telex 99288

APPENDIX I
Direction under Section 1(6) of the Investment and Building Grants Act 1971

The Secretary of State having by the Investment Grants Termination (No. 3) Order 1973 (SI 1973 No. 384) provided that applications for grant under Part 1 of the Industrial Development Act 1966 in respect of expenditure incurred during certain periods are to be made before certain dates therein specified and that such applications are to be made in such a form and manner and to contain such particulars and be accompanied by such documents as he may direct;

The Secretary of State hereby directs that applications to which the order applies—

(a) shall be made on such form available from any of the Regional Development Grants Offices (or in the case of a form relating to computers, ships or hovercraft, the Investment Grants Office, Southend-on-Sea) of the Department of Trade and Industry and bearing the number specified in the first column of the Annex to this direction as is appropriate to assets of the class to which the asset, in relation to which the application for grant is made, belongs, such classes being specified in relation to each form in the second column of the said Annex, and

(b) shall contain the particulars required by that form and by the explanatory note specified in the Annex to this direction as relating to that form, including the reports so required by an accountant having the qualifications set out in that explanatory note.

Dated April 2, 1973

R. G. Stuart
An Assistant Secretary
Department of Trade and Industry

APPENDIX II
Direction under Section 1(6) of the Investment and Building Grants Act 1971

The Secretary of State having by the Investment Grants Termination (No. 2) Order 1972 (SI 1972 No. 34) provided that applications for grant under Part 1 of the Industrial Development Act 1966 in respect of expenditure incurred during certain periods are to be made before certain dates therein specified and that such applications are to be made in such a form and manner and to contain such particulars and be accompanied by such documents as he may direct;

The Secretary of State hereby directs

That henceforth applications to which the order applies—

(a) shall be made on such form available from any of the Regional Development Grants Offices (or in the case of a form relating to computers, ships or hovercraft, the Investment Grants Office, Southend-on-Sea) of the Department of Trade and Industry and bearing the number specified in the first column of the Annex to this direction as is appropriate to assets of the class to which the asset, in relation to which the application for grant is made, belongs, such classes being specified in relation to each form in the second column of the said Annex, and

(b) shall contain the particulars required by that form and by the explanatory note specified in the Annex to this direction as relating to that form, including the reports so required by an accountant having the qualifications set out in that explanatory note.

Dated April 2, 1973

R. G. Stuart
An Assistant Secretary
Department of Trade and Industry

The Annex referred to a bove is the same as that Annexed to the direction reproduced at Appendix I)

ANNEX

APPLICATION FORMS

Form no.	Asset	Explanatory notes
IG/1	Plant and machinery provided for use in the manufacturing and ship repairing industries	IG/1/A
IG/2	Plant and machinery provided for use in the construction industry	IG/2/A
IG/3	Plant and machinery provided for use in the extractive industry	IG/3/A
IG/3(CS)	Plant and machinery provided for use in the extractive industry in an area designated by order in council under Section 1 of the Continental Shelf Act 1964	IG/3(CS)/A
IG/4	Plant and machinery hired out for use in the manufacturing, ship repairing and extractive industries	IG/4/A
IG/5	Plant and machinery provided for hiring out for use for construction purposes	IG/5/A
IG/6	A computer for use by the applicant or hired out for a period of not less than three years	IG/6/A
IG/7	A new ship	IG/7/A
IG/8	A hovercraft provided for use by the applicant	IG/8/A
IG/9	Mining works	IG/9/A
IG/11	Plant and machinery provided for use in the manufacturing and ship repairing industries *	IG/1/A
IG/12	Plant and machinery provided for use in the construction industry *	IG/2/A
IG/13	Plant and machinery provided for use in the extractive industry *	IG/3/A
IG/14	Plant and machinery hired out for use in the manufacturing, ship repairing and extractive industries *	IG/4/A
IG/15	Plant and machinery provided for hiring out for use for construction purposes *	IG/5/A
IG/16	A computer leased for periods of less than three years	IG/16/A
IG/17	New parts for a ship	IG/17/A
IG/18	A hovercraft hired out by the applicant	IG/18/A
IG/20	Expenditure incurred in the production of a prototype for use in scientific research	IG/20/A
IG/36	A computer *	IG/6/A (amended)

* This form incorporates an undertaking for use when the asset has been disposed of before the application for grant is made.

1973 Design Council Awards for consumer goods

THE Design Council announced on March 29 that 11 products ranging from carpets and fabrics to garden netting and postage stamps have this year won Britain's leading design awards for consumer goods. Chosen for their excellent overall design—including such factors as fitness for purpose, value for money, safety, ease of use and good appearance—the 1973 award-winners are also notable for commercial success at home and abroad and, in several cases, for exploiting advanced technology to achieve genuine user benefits. The winning products are on display at the Design Centres in London and Glasgow until May 19. The award-winning manufacturers will be presented with certificates by The Duke of Edinburgh at a special ceremony in the new Sunderland Civic Centre on May 31.

Rank Radio International have won an award for their Wharfedale Isodynamic headphones which use a new principle and new material to produce high fidelity sound of a quality previously possible only with headphones at least twice as expensive. Launched last October, sales are already running at 100,000 units a year, with 60 per cent being exported.

The Executive calculator—the first to be made by the small but rapidly growing East Anglian firm of **Sinclair Radionics**—is the world's first truly pocketable calculator and offers more features than some models many times bigger; exports are growing, and sales since its launch last June will top £1 million in the next few weeks.

Reliability and ease of use in difficult conditions are the key features of the Callbuoy distress radio telephone made by **LRW Electronics** specially for yachts and power boats of all kinds; it is made in Wales at a rate of some 200 a month, 60 per cent of which are sold abroad.

Four of this year's awards are of special interest for contract as well as domestic use. The new Lytespan 7 track containing four separate electrical circuits and the Eurospot and Pan Parabolic light

Wharfedale Isodynamic headphones made by Rank Radio International Ltd., Idle, Bradford, whose industrial design consultants are Industrial Design Unit Wembley. The headphones use a new principle to produce high-fidelity sound.

The Callbuoy 14A distress radio-telephone designed for sailing cruising and power boats and manufactured by LRW Electronics Ltd. Cwmbran.

The Workmate Mark 2 made by Black and Decker Ltd., Maidenhead and Sperrymoor, and designed by Ron Hickman, MSIA, and Black and Decker.

'The world's first truly pocketable calculator', the Sinclair Executive made by Sinclair Radionics Ltd., St. Ives, Hunts. It weighs 2.5 oz.

fittings earn a record eighth Design Council Award for **Concord Lighting International**, while their designer, Robert Heritage, wins his eleventh such award.

Sekers also maintain their reputation for finding and producing fresh design ideas for upholstery with four fabrics which combine a strong pattern with a rough, heavily textured look and which seem likely to become one of the company's best-ever sellers in all markets.

The OlympiCastor furniture castor was designed by **Archibald Kenrick and Sons** especially for the European market, and the appeal of its wide tread, bright appearance, and smooth, reliable action has prompted the manufacturer to make plans to double the present production rate.

Like Kenrick, the famous Kidderminster carpet company of **Brintons** was founded in the 1780s, is still family-managed, and still shows a flair for design innovation: Brinton's Wilton Stripe collection offers a comprehensive choice of designs in an easily understood and compact way which enables orders of as little as 25 yd. to be accepted.

Black and Decker earn an award for the Workmate Mark 2, a work-bench-cum-saw-horse which is sturdy, folds for portability and easy storage, and can be used for everything from carpentry and car maintenance to plumbing and decorating; 21,000 were sold in the first six months of production.

Equally good value for money is the **Paterson** 35 enlarger, which, despite being relatively inexpensive, offers features not usually available on this class of enlarger; it is especially easy to use and sturdy and is selling well all over the world.

Two unusual awards go to the **Post Office** and to **Netlon Ltd.** The 1972 series of commemorative postage stamps, first-day covers and presentation packs earn for the Post Office the first Design Council Award to be given for print. Netlon Ltd win their award for an invention which enables plastic netting to be integrally extruded. The process is now used under licence in 23 countries.

An oil tanker approaching Milford Haven ran aground, discharging a large quantity of oil—so it was assumed in Exercise Black Hand, held recently in Pembrokeshire. The exercise was designed to test the DTI's emergency organisation for oil spills at sea and local authorities' ability to cope with oil which might get ashore. Mr. David Gibson-Watt, Minister of State, Welsh Office, and Mr. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace and Shipping, visited the exercise communications centre at HM Coastguard Station, St. Ann's Head; inspected the sea operations by helicopter, and travelled aboard a tug which simulated dispersant spraying operations. The DTI had summoned the resources of the Royal Navy and Milford Haven Conservancy Board to deal with (supposed) oil at sea; the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to protect fishing stocks; and the Nature Conservancy and the West Wales Naturalists' Trust to care for bird colonies. Top picture shows Mr. Gibson-Watt stepping on to the tug. Lower picture shows Mr. Gibson-Watt discussing clean-up operations at Little Haven beach with Mr. R. C. Roberts (right), Pembrokeshire's county surveyor and oil pollution officer.

The Register of Restrictive Trading Agreements (Restrictive Trade Practices Acts 1956 and 1968)

Additions and amendments to the Register

A LIST of additions and amendments made to the alphabetical index to the register between January 1 and March 31, 1973 is given below; the amendments are shown in italics.

'D' and 'F' Agreements

Also given below, headed 'D' and 'F' Agreements, is a schedule which brings up to date at March 31, 1973 particulars of these agreements which have been determined or varied.

A full explanation of the basis on which these two lists have been compiled, and the meaning of the symbols used, was published in *Trade and Industry* on January 4, 1973 (page 12).

'D' AND 'F' AGREEMENTS

Registered No. of Agreements	Commodity	D or F	Date
729	Linoleum	D	Dec. 1972
1473	Electrical machinery and appliances	F	Feb. 1973
2727	Esparto grass	D	Feb. 1973
3123	Pumps and allied equipment	F	Jan. 1973
3124	Pumps and allied equipment	F	Jan. 1973
3608	Surgical dressings	D	Nov. 1966
3680	Soft drinks	D	Feb. 1973
3743	Primary and secondary batteries	D	Nov. 1972
3759	Liquid hydrocarbons and natural gas	F	Jan. 1973

Agreements referred to the Restrictive Practices Court

On April 10, 1959 there was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* (page 859) a list of all agreements in respect of which Notices of Reference (constituting formal commencement of proceedings before the Restrictive Practices Court) had been issued except those which had already been dealt with by the Court. Subsequent additions have been published at approximately quarterly intervals. Anyone who may be in a position to assist the Court with evidence from his own experience of results of any of these agreements which he thinks affect the public interest, is asked to communicate as early as possible with the Treasury Solicitor's Branch, Office of the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements, Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1SP. The agreements shown in square brackets have been abandoned after the issue of a Notice of Reference.

AGREEMENTS REFERRED TO THE RESTRICTIVE PRACTICES COURT

Registered No. of Agreements	Commodity
3680	Soft drinks

Agreements not to be referred to the Restrictive Practices Court

The Secretary of State may, on the representation of the Registrar, give directions under Section 9(2) of the Act of 1968 discharging him, during their continuance in force, from the duty of referring an agreement to the Restrictive Practices Court. A further list is given below, headed as this paragraph is headed, of agrements in respect of which directions under that subsection have been given and are in force. The agreements are indicated in the Index to the

ADDITIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO THE REGISTER

Registered No. of Agreements	Commodity		
	A		
3713	Alarm appliances		*add B 2/73*
	B		
890	Belt fastening and lacing machines, coal cutters (including jibs and chains), compressed air boring machines and picks, electric boring machines, hydraulic bursters, hydraulic, mechanical or pneumatic roof supports, loaders, conveyors and stowing machines, mechanical bursters, pneumatic bursters, underground locomotives, underground switchgear		*add B 2/73*
1453	Black bolts, coach screws, nuts, set screws	D 9/68	*add C 12/72*
1839	Black bolts and nuts	D 9/68	*add C 12/72*
649	Blast furnace coke	F 10/65	*add C 12/72*
3751	Boards and boards conversion, Lincs, Notts, Derbyshire, Sheffield		
	C		
3754	Castings		
3727	Catering equipment		*add E 1/73*
3757	Catering equipment		
	D		
3769	Detergents		
3705	Diesel fuel, gasoline, Oxfordshire & Berkshire		*add B 2/73*
3722	Domestic gas meters		*add E 1/73*
	E		
2649	Electric cables		*add B 2/73*
1473	Electrical machinery and appliances		*add F 2/73*
2727	Esparto grass		*add D 2/73*
	F		
3669	Fish, Aberdeen		*add B 2/73*
3735	Fish, Lowestoft		*add E 12/72*
3736	Fish, Lowestoft		*add E 1/73*
3758	Fish, Lowestoft		
3760	Fish, Lowestoft		
3765	Fish		
3766	Fish		
3767	Fish		

Registered No. of Agreements	Commodity		
	G		
3176	Groceries		*add B 2/73*
2817	Groceries, Monmouthshire		*add B 2/73*
3757	Grocery and provisions		
	H		
3588	Heating and ventilating installation	E	*add C 12/72*
3752	Hot water panel radiators		
	L		
729	Linoleum	C 6/61 C 10/64	*add D 12/72*
3759	Liquid hydrocarbons and natural gas		F 1/73
3068	Livestock, seed potatoes		*add B 2/73*
	M		
3706	Mechanical services	E	*add C 12/72*
3749	Musical instruments		
	O		
3643	Orchestral materials		*add E 12/72*
	P		
2927	Paint		*add B 2/73*
3753	Pottery		
3743	Primary and secondary batteries		*add D 11/72*
3123	Pumps and allied equipment		*add F 1/73*
3124	Pumps and allied equipment		*add F 1/73*
3761	Pumps and allied equipment		
	S		
3690	Ships stores		*add B 2/73*
3680	Soft drinks	C 4/71	*add D 2/73*
93	Street lighting-erection		*add B 2/73*
3608	Surgical dressings	D 11/66	
	T		
3745	Toys		
3700	Transformers		*add E 11/72*
	W		
922	Wood pulp		*add B 2/73*
3619	Woollen yarn		*add B 2/73*

AGREEMENTS NOT TO BE REFERRED TO THE RESTRICTIVE PRACTICES COURT

Registered No. of Agreements	Commodity
93	Street lighting erection
890	Belt fastening and lacing machines, coal cutters (including jibs and chains), compressed air boring machines and picks, electric boring machines, hydraulic bursters, hydraulic mechanical or pneumatic roof supports, loaders, conveyors and stowing machines, mechanical bursters, pneumatic bursters, underground locomotives, underground switchgear
922	Wood pulp
2649	Electric cables
2817	Groceries, Monmouthshire
2927	Paint
3068	Livestock, seed potatoes
3713	Alarm appliances
3176	Groceries
3619	Woollen yarn
3669	Fish, Aberdeen
3690	Ships stores
3705	Diesel fuel, gasoline, Oxfordshire and Berkshire
3713	Alarm appliances

Register by the symbol 'B'. Although these agreements are already included in the above-mentioned list of additions and amendments, they are shown separately under this heading for the benefit of readers.

Inspection of the Register

The Register may be inspected between 10 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. on any weekday except Saturday and certain holidays at any of the following addresses:

Office of the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements
Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1SP

9 Hope Street, Edinburgh EH2 4EL

64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX.

The fee for inspecting the Register is 50p per day, but if less than five agreements are inspected the fee is 10p for each agreement.

Indexes to the Register, one as published in *Trade and Industry* and one in which commodities are grouped by classes, may be inspected at these addresses free of charge.

Industrial development in Wales

FIVE industrial development projects in Wales were announced by Mr. Peter Thomas, Secretary of State for Wales on March 28. They are a major expansion and re-development of the Wrexham Industrial Estate, the allocation of DTI factories at Pontllanfraith, Brecon and Builth Wells, and a new factory at Pengam.

Wrexham

In Wrexham the Welsh Industrial Estates Corporation and the DTI are about to start negotiations for the acquisition of some 193 acres of additional land adjoining the western boundary of the Industrial Estate. Part of this land purchase will bring into more effective use strips of land already in the Department's ownership. This will result in more than 200 acres becoming available for new Government factory building giving a long-term prospect of 6,000-8,000 additional job opportunities. At the same time, land on the eastern side of the Estate, adjacent to land owned by the Denbighshire County Council will be made available by the Department of Trade and Industry for development by industrialists wishing to build their own factory premises. This could provide a further 2,000 new job opportunities in the long term.

As soon as acquisition of the additional land is completed, work will commence on clearance and the provision of basic services. This work will be undertaken as a phased development over the next five years (April 1973 to March 1978) at an estimated inclusive cost of £1.3 million.

Pontllanfraith

The DTI advance factory at Pontllanfraith, Monmouthshire, has been allocated to J & P Engineering (Reading) Ltd., a company which originally commenced operation as a small engineering business in Reading. The background of J & P is as consultants and contractors in engineering and electronics to the Atomic Energy Authority, the RAE Farnborough and other research establishments at home and abroad.

To meet anticipated demand in Britain and overseas the company has decided to locate its production expansion at Pontllanfraith so that the facilities at Reading can concentrate on developing their product lines to be produced in Wales. Twenty men would be recruited initially, and it is anticipated that 110 jobs would be provided after two years of operations; of these 100 would be for men. In their training programme J & P Engineering intend to make full use of the facilities available at the Government Training Centre at Newbridge Road, Pontllanfraith, which is immediately adjacent to the advance factory; and also to recruit graduates and technologists from Wales to give the Welsh Branch its own capability to compete in the international scientific instrument market.

Brecon

The second DTI 10,000 sq. ft. advance factory at Ffrwdgrech Road, Brecon, which has been built with Development Commission finance, has been allocated to Green Files Ltd. of Edgware, Middlesex.

Green Files produces a range of commercial filing equipment. In Brecon the company will manufacture an increased range. Employment will be provided initially for 20 people and eventually it is anticipated that jobs will be provided for 70 people, of whom 40 will be men. Occupation of the factory is expected shortly.

Builth Wells

The vacant DTI 10,000 sq. ft. factory at Builth Wells, formerly occupied by Webb Corbett Ltd., has been allocated to Avon Valley Engineering Ltd. of Pershore, Worcestershire.

Avon Valley Engineering Ltd. are engaged in the light engineering field manufacturing pressings and welded assemblies for the car industry. Over the past couple of years the company have also been involved in the adaptation and development of an amphibious vehicle which they manufacture under licence from a Canadian company. This amphibious vehicle, known as the 'Bazooo' and originally designed for recreational purposes, has been adapted for use in the control and eradication of pollution. The vehicle has proved very successful in its application for spraying oil slicks on beaches and collecting rubbish, garbage, seaweed and tidal flotsam. Continental agents and stockists have been appointed in France, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, Ireland and the Middle East, and European sales are steadily increasing.

The company are to concentrate the whole of their manufacturing activity in the Builth Wells factory while research and development work, storage and distribution will remain at Pershore. Initially the project is expected to provide employment for six men and, when the factory becomes fully operational within three years or so, employment for 30 men and three women is expected to arise. Occupation of the factory should take place shortly.

Pengam

Facel (UK) Limited is shortly opening a new factory at St. David's Industrial Estate, Pengam, Blackwood, Mon, manufacturing electronic components for the Computer and Professional industries.

Production is expected to start on April 2, and it is hoped that by the end of 1973, the work force will be 35; all employees will be recruited locally. In three years the number of employees will rise to 100.

The company was set up in 1972 between Athena Semiconductor Marketing Company of Egham, Surrey and Facel S.p.a. of Turin, Italy. Athena in Egham have been distributing capacitors made by Facel, Italy for two years and due to the tremendous demand for these components it was decided to build a factory in South Wales. These components already have RRE, AWRE and Ministry of Defence Approval. The components made at Pengam will be to British and European Standard specifications, and it is hoped that BS 9000 approval will be obtained by the end of 1973.

The new factory which occupies 4,000 sq. ft. will be fully air conditioned and centrally heated and another 4,000 sq. ft. extension will be built by 1976.

Mr. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace and Shipping, opening the conference in London last week of the European section of the Society of Experimental Test Pilots. In the centre is British Aircraft Corporation's chief test pilot Mr. Brian Trubshaw, chairman of the UK committee organising the events, and on the right Mr. James Brooks, of the United States, president of the society for 1973. The three-day programme included flying displays by the RAF.

'No unequal sacrifices in aerospace for sake of European unity'

—Mr. Cranley Onslow

An assurance that there could be no question of Britain making unilateral or unequal sacrifices for the sake of an integrated aircraft industry in Europe was given by Mr. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace and Shipping, in an address to the Society of Experimental Test Pilots Symposium, held in London on March 29.

'I doubt if nowadays any single European firm has the resources—technological, financial, managerial—needed to develop, launch, produce and maintain a major new aircraft,' said Mr. Onslow. 'The scale is too vast.

'To develop a new 200-seater aircraft, a likely requirement for the end of this decade, could cost £200 million or more. Even the US giants in aerospace manufacturing will be hard pressed to manage on their own—and they individually come close to being the size of the European airframe effort combined. So collaboration within Europe there must certainly be. But the scale of things is now so vast, and increasing, that the time has come to go beyond ad hoc collaboration, with its inherent limitations and disadvantages, towards the formation of an integrated aircraft industry in Europe.

'Just as the Americans have concentrated on a national scale, I believe it is right for us to concentrate our efforts on a European scale. A concentration of this kind however will not be easy to achieve. There are technical difficulties for example in the legal and fiscal spheres. But with our partners in the European Community we are working to overcome these.

'People will also argue that international firms will suffer from unwieldy management structures, duplication of staff and production facilities, and delayed responses to technical and managerial problems. International firms are difficult to run, but we know they can be successful and the record to date of collaboration in aerospace clearly shows that in our field national frontiers need not be barriers to efficiency.

Psychological barrier

'But perhaps the biggest barrier will be the psychological one. There will inevitably be fears of dominance, of losing place. I fully understand these fears. And as a British Minister proud of the achievements of the British aerospace industry, I am conscious of the importance of its place in our own economy, the livelihood it gives to a large number of people, and the duty I and my colleagues have towards it.

'There can thus be no question of making unilateral or unequal sacrifices for the sake of European unity. But if we in Europe approach the concentration of our efforts not in terms of dominance or take-overs but rather in a common endeavour to forge a meaningful partnership, I am sure that the results will be of benefit to us all.'

Air travel organisers' licences

The Civil Aviation Authority has released the sixth list of names of air travel organisers to whom it proposes to grant Air Travel Organisers' Licences when they have paid the required fees and charges and have also fulfilled the Authority's bonding requirements. This is below, together with two amendments to licence details published in earlier lists.

The list of names also shows the number which the licence will be given when it is granted. This licence number will be exclusive to the original grantee and he will retain it for as many years as he continues to be entitled to hold a licence. In no circumstances will the number be allotted to any other air travel organiser.

The type of activity for which the licence may be issued is indicated as follows:

(A) The organisation of advance booking travel.
(B) The organisation of inclusive tours by air.
(C) The organisation of other forms of air travel as specified in the licence.
(D) Brokerage on behalf of an air operator wishing to make accommodation on an aircraft available to a travel organiser.

(Note: T/A = trading as)

Proposed licence number	
ATOL 197 D	ABW (Air Charter Exchange) Ltd.
ATOL 102 B	Allens Travel Bureau (Jersey) Ltd. (T/A Allens Air Holidays)
ATOL 075 B	ASA Travel Ltd.
ATOL 216 C	Brent Travel Ltd., Wembley
ATOL 388 B	Chandris Cruises (Bond Street) Ltd.
ATOL 363 D	Chandris (England) Chartering Ltd.
ATOL 259 D	Clarkair International Ltd.
ATOL 268 BC	Clarksons Holidays Ltd.
ATOL 359 B	Clarksons Medvillas Ltd.
ATOL 009 ABC	Columbia Air Charter & Tour Brokers Ltd.
ATOL 337 B	Corfu Villas Ltd.
ATOL 313 C	Davies & Newman Travel Ltd.
ATOL 350 D	Escombe, McGrath & Co. Ltd.
ATOL 373 B	Express Boyd Ltd.
ATOL 321 BC	Four S Travel Ltd.
ATOL 392 BC	Frames' Tours Ltd.
ATOL 352 D	Furness, Withy (Chartering) Ltd.
ATOL 310 B	Havering Travel Ltd., (T/A Tom Hill Holidays)
ATOL 351 D	A. J. Hill (Airbrokers) Ltd.
ATOL 244 B	Horizon Holidays Ltd.
ATOL 364 B	Horizon Holidays Scotland Ltd.
ATOL 243 B	Horizon Travel Ltd.
ATOL 025 B	F. & W. Ingham Ltd.
ATOL 095 BD	Jet Age Tours Ltd.
ATOL 303 B	Kestours Ltd.
ATOL 349 D	Lep Chartering Ltd.
ATOL 358 AC	J. H. Lewis & Partners Ltd.
ATOL 378 B	The Northern General Transport Co. Ltd.
ATOL 341 BC	Olympic Holidays Ltd.
ATOL 379 B	Periton Travel Service Ltd.
ATOL 356 BC	Pickfords Travel Service Ltd.
ATOL 326 ABC	Rankin, Kuhn & Co. Ltd.
ATOL 372 B	Redwood Travel Ltd.
ATOL 226 B	School Travel (N. G. Cousins) Ltd.
ATOL 355 B	Skytravel (London) Ltd.
ATOL 339 ABC	Strata Travel Ltd.
ATOL 300 B	Sun Villas Ltd.
ATOL 196 B	Swans Tours Ltd.
ATOL 161 C	Tee Mill Services Ltd.
ATOL 287 BCD	Travel Lore Ltd.
ATOL 360 B	Tristar Travel Ltd.
ATOL 315 B	Union Travel (United Holidays Ltd.)
ATOL 383 B	Universal Holidays (London) Ltd.
ATOL 338 BD	Wings Ltd.
ATOL 155 BD	World Friends Travel Ltd.
AMENDMENTS	
ATOL 265 ABC	Thomas Cook & Son Ltd.
ATOL 266 B	Windsorian World Travel Ltd.

Official appointments

MR. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has authorised the following appointments.

Dr. A. W. Pearce, Mr. F. A. S. Wood and Dr. J. C. Cain to be members of the National Research Development Corporation. Dr. Pearce and Mr. Wood will be part-time members; Dr. Cain is at present a full-time chief executive of the Corporation and will continue in that post. Dr. H. M. Finniston, Mr. Ian W. Macdonald, Mr. F. Llewellyn Smith and Sir James Steel retired from NRDC on March 31, having completed at least 10 years service as members of the Corporation.

Mrs. Vera Bolter, of Newcastle upon Tyne to be deputy chairman of the Northern Gas Consumers' Council.

Clearance of merger proposals by the DTI

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer to the Monopolies Commission, under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, the proposed acquisition by Turner and Newall Ltd. of the PTFE thread-seal tape business of Alenco-Hilyn Ltd.

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer to the Monopolies Commission, under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, the proposed merger between Rank Organisation Ltd and Oddenino's Property and Investment Co. Ltd.

Public inquiry into accident at Lofthouse Colliery

IN pursuance of Section 122 of the Mines and Quarries Act 1954, Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has directed Mr. J. W. Calder, HM Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries to hold a public inquiry into the accident which occurred at the Lofthouse Colliery on Wednesday, March 21, 1973.

The arrangements for the inquiry will be announced later.

Lofthouse Colliery accident: messages from Minister for Industry

MR. Tom Boardman, Minister for Industry, wrote the following letter on March 27 to Mr. D. J. Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board:

> 'Please extend my deepest sympathy to the relatives of miners who lost their lives at Lofthouse Colliery. I share the grief and the sad disappointment of those who worked so long and so courageously in a vain effort to save them; they have earned the admiration of us all.'

The Minister has also written letters of condolence to Mr. L. Daly, Secretary of the NUM, Mr. J. Crawford, Secretary of the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfirers, and Mr. Albert Roberts, MP for Normanton, in whose constituency the accident took place.

Airport cargo study

THE Movement of Exports Economic Development Committee (Little Neddy) has commissioned the Transport Development Unit to investigate cargo movement and handling, including transhipment cargo, at UK airports. The aim of the study is to maintain the competitive position of our airports compared with the major continental airports.

Initially the consultants have been commissioned to establish whether any problems exist and to set out the facts about the air freight situation in Europe, where UK airports stand in comparison with their continental counterparts and identify current and future trends.

Computer-aided production control course

A TWO-DAY course on WASP (Workshop Analysis and Scheduling Programming) will be held on May 8 and 9 at the Birniehill Institute, National Engineering Laboratory, East Kilbride, Glasgow.

WASP is a system of computer-aided production control developed at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, and is designed as a complete production control package, especially suitable for the engineering jobbing shop making one-off items or small batches. However, it can also be applied in any other manufacturing industry having the type of work which requires the use of a number of facilities operating on components in a varying sequence together with an assembly function.

The speakers, who will be drawn from AERE, Harwell, and industry, as well as from NEL, will describe the complete scheduling and management system, its implementation and user experience.

The course is intended for production engineers and manufacturing systems analysts but it will be of interest to all levels of management who are concerned with production control problems.

Further details are available from the Course Organiser, Birniehill Institute, National Engineering Laboratory, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QU. Tel: East Kilbride 20222, ext. 570.

Changes in Coastguard boundaries

THE experimental changes made in January 1971 to bring control of marine search and rescue operations in the Thames Estuary under one Coastguard Rescue Headquarters have proved very successful and will be made permanent, as will the arrangements made last October which placed the Humber Estuary under one single Headquarters. Various other alterations in Coastguard boundaries are to come into force on April 6.

All Divisional and District Headquarters will now be responsible for clearly defined sea areas. Some Divisions and Districts have been renamed.

The main changes are as follows:

East Scotland Division (HQ at Aberdeen) will extend to the Scottish Border and includes the Firth of Forth.

A new Dover Strait Division (HQ at St. Margarets) has been formed.

The Bristol Channel is to be within a renamed Western Division (HQ at Mumbles).

The Irish Sea will come within the North Western Division (HQ at Formby).

Light dues

A DRAFT Order in Council under Section 5 of the Merchant Shipping (Mercantile Marine Fund) Act 1898 has been laid before Parliament seeking authority to increase by about 10 per cent overall the scale of light dues payable by ships calling at ports in the United Kingdom, Isle of Man or the Republic of Ireland.

The Order will come into operation 14 days after it has been made.

This increase is required to meet higher costs. The charges relate mainly to international traffic.

These light dues meet the cost of the services provided by the three General Lighthouse Authorities (Trinity House, Northern Lighthouse Board, and Commissioners of Irish Lights). They are paid into the General Lighthouse Fund which is administered by the Department and annual accounts are presented to Parliament.

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£Millions can be saved in industry by knowledge now available

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The drive to link new Industrial Technologies with Management

Tribology

'Probably £500 million per year can be saved by the application of existing knowledge. This is significant both for the economic well-being of the nation and the reputation of UK engineering products.'

H. Peter Jost, CBE,
(Chairman, DTI Committee on Tribology)

Tribology is the science and technology of interacting surfaces, i.e. rubbing, sliding and rolling, and includes the design of bearings, the application of lubricants and the environments in which surfaces interact.

By bringing together the expertise of the mechanical engineer, the metallurgist, the lubrication engineer, the physicist and the chemist, tribology enables greater reliability and durability to be built into any product.

Tribology Centres at Leeds, Risley and Swansea, in addition to the National Engineering Laboratory at East Kilbride, have already successfully assisted more than 1000 industrial firms, in many cases to increased profitability.

Data sheets and a comprehensive handbook are in preparation, to make easily digested information available to designers, draughtsmen, operational and maintenance staff. Many courses in the subject have also been created at universities and technical colleges.

Terotechnology

'On maintenance alone £550 million per year can be saved'

Major-General Sir Leonard Atkinson, KBE,
(Chairman, DTI Committee for Terotechnology)

Terotechnology is concerned with the installation, commissioning, maintenance, replacement and renewal of plant, machinery and equipment, and the feedback of information to design and operation.

Corrosion

It has been estimated *(Hoar Report)* that about £300 million a year could be saved if existing corrosion protection technology were more widely applied in design and operation.

Materials handling

Is the technology of economically and safely moving and storing materials. It is of vital concern to the manufacturing, service and distribution industries.

The National Materials Handling Centre at Cranfield provides courses, information, advice and research for equipment manufacturers and users.

EVENTS

Terotechnology Conference (theme – New Ideas for Industrial Cost Reduction), Bristol, May 9-12, 1973. Tickets from the Institution of Plant Engineers.

5th International Materials Handling Exhibition, Kelvin Hall, Glasgow, May 14-19, 1973.

Corrosion and Corrosion Protection Conference (with emphasis on pressure vessels). The Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London, May 16-17, 1973. Admission by ticket. Open to all.

Tribology Exhibition (in conjunction with publication of designers' Tribology Handbook), Design Centre, London, July 11 – August 4, 1973.

EUROTRIB 73 – Tribology and Reliability, First European Tribology Congress, September 25-27, 1973. Details from the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

International Conference – Packages, Pallets and Containers in International Trade, Royal Garden Hotel, London, November 8-9, 1973. Details from The Institute of Materials Handling.

'A common feature of these industrial technologies is that for each of them there is a large stock of existing knowledge arising from past research, much of it funded by Government. Increased application of this knowledge offers the prospect of very considerable improvements in industrial efficiency. The total potential savings to industry could amount to £1500 million a year.'

Gilbert A. Hunt, CBE,
(Chairman, DTI Committee for Industrial Technologies)

Department of Trade and Industry (M4) Room 540, Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN

Name_____ (BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)

Position in Company_____

Company_____

Address_____

_____

Industry_____

Please send me information on:

Tribology 1 ☐ Terotechnology 2 ☐ Corrosion 3 ☐

Materials Handling 4 ☐

I am particularly interested in:

Advisory Centres and Services 5 ☐ Literature 6 ☐

Courses and Events 7 ☐ Films 8 ☐

THE COMMITTEE FOR

Industrial Technologies

04

Issued by the Department of Trade and Industry

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER Section 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified:

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
February 19, 1973		
1,039,083	Agfa Aktiengesellschaft	Protective coatings for photographic prints
1,044,734	Agfa Aktiengeseilschaft	Optically sensitised photographic silver halide emulsions
1,180,930	Hugh Stephens	Rear view mirror
1,211,181	VIGIFEW	An ionzalion chamber in particular for a fire detecting apparatus
1,281,424	Harvey Larry Penberthy	Electrode and power supply system for glass furnace.
February 21, 1973		
990,856	Anker Werke A. G. (formerly Telefonban und Normalzeit G.m.b.H)	Franking machines
1,058,895	Anker Werke A. G. (formerly Telefonban und Normalzeit G.m.b.H)	Envelope closing devices
1,060,054	Anker Werke A. G. (formerly Telefonban und Normalzeit G.m.b.H)	Printing ink dispensers for printing presses.
1,036,032	Otto Waldrich and Bernhard Kapp, trading as Werkzengmaschinenfabrik Adolf Waldrich Coburg	A mechanism for locking the tool holder in a planing machine
1,148,695	Poclain	Buchek assembly for mechanical earth working machines
1,151,259	Poclain	Mechanical earth marking machines
1,156,600	Poclain	Motor driven winches
1,156,734	Poclain	An extension piece for insertion between the jib or arm and a grab bucket of an earthworking machine
1,167,079	Ethylene-Plastique S A	Preparation of polythiiranes
February 22, 1973		
1,172,120	Ethylene—Plastique	Asphalt-polybutene mixtures
1,188,032	Ethylene—Plastique	Chlorinated polybutene—1
1,253,989	Smith Kline and French Laboratories Limited	Acetylenic carbonates and their preparation.
1,253,990	Smith Kline and French Laboratories Limited	Acetylenic carbonates and their preparation
February 23, 1973		
1,067,270	Smith Kline & French Laboratories Ltd.	4-substituted- -norsteroids
1,068,655	Smith Kline & French Laboratories Ltd.	Pentacyclo-alkane amines and derivatives thereof
1,081,317	Smith Kline & French Laboratories Ltd.	Caged amines
1,089,737	Smith Kline & French Laboratories Ltd.	Nitrothenylideamino compounds
1,104,058	Smith Kline & French Laboratories Ltd	Bicycloalkylamines
1,137,750	Smith Kline & French Laboratories Ltd.	Benzimidazole ureas
1,146,389	Smith Kline & French Laboratories Ltd.	Antiviral compositions
1,168,917	Smith Kline & French Laboratories Ltd.	Compositions for ameliorating the effects of and preventing influenza infections
1,239,183	Smith Kline & French Laboratories Ltd.	3-aminomethylpyrazoles
1,285,117	Smith Kline & French Laboratories Ltd.	Antiviral complex of RNA and polysaccharide
1,288,730	Smith Kline & French Laboratories	Antiviral polysaccharide
1,272,779	Henri Gerhard Willem Pierson	Belt filters
1,255,779	Rodney Derek Shaw	An improved structural block for use as a tunnel liner
March 2, 1973		
1,193,810	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Nitride nuclear reactor fuel
1,197,160	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Lubricating uranium oxide coat on metal
1,198,959	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Pneumatic scram rod drive
1,199,265	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Corrosion-resistant uranium
1,200,867	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Universal planar X-ray resonator
1,203,570	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Reactors fuelling
1,215,781	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Dense beryllium oxide products
1,216,034	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Treatment of tall oil
1,216,951	United States Atomic Energy Commission	An energy independent radio-photoluminescence dosimeter with good fading stability
1,222,455	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Liquid—liquid removal of protactinium from salt mixtures
1,223,797	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Diffusion bonding of ceramics
1,247,965	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Storing liquids underground
1,256,936	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Parallel flow hemodialyser

New quality requirements for defence supplies

NEW quality requirements for the procurement of defence supplies and services were adopted by the Ministry of Defence from April 1.

Most invitations to tender issued after that date, and the resulting contracts will invoke the requirements of one of three Defence Standards based on existing NATO Allied Quality Assurance Publications. These standards prescribe the kind of quality arrangements a contractor must have to ensure the quality of his products and to enable the customer to have confidence that his requirements will be met adequately, In addition the Ministry will progressively assess the ability to conform with the new quality requirements of each firm wishing to obtain defence orders.

These changes follow the recommendations of the Raby Committee on Defence Equipment Inspection Policy, which were underlined in the Rayner report and are being made after consultation with industry through the Defence Industries Quality Assurance Panel. Their aim is to improve the quality of defence supplies, and to unify and simplify the arrangements by which firms and the MoD assure quality. The fact that NATO requirements are the basis will be of assistance in the European context.

Initially firms which have undertaken, or bid for defence orders in the recent past will, without action on their part, be registered on a provisional Defence Contractors List pending assessment by a Ministry team to the new standards. Firms subsequently assessed as satisfying a standard will have their registration confirmed.

New applicants will be similarly assessed and registered to the new standards if they offer supply capacity needed by the Ministry and satisfy in all respects its requirements as to their suitability for registration.

Assessment of the large number of firms involved will take some two to three years. It will be undertaken by small teams of specially trained staff who will consult and advise firms as necessary on requirements and standards of compliance. Firms registered on the provisional Defence Contractors List will, while awaiting assessment, continue to receive invitations to tender for Ministry orders to the same extent as hitherto.

A booklet, which explains the changes in detail, has been widely distributed to industry.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
March 5, 1973		
969,284	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Spring cushioning device
1,062,739	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Thermoelectric apparatus
1,080,698	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Collapsible air lock
1,102,684	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Electrical coil assembly
1,111,816	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Foam product
1,128,073	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Moderator reflector fast neutron reactor core.
1,135,170	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Converting uranium hexafluoride to uranium compounds
1,136,521	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Concentration of ions
1,136,976	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Sinusoidal signal frequency changer
1,157,786	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Removing radioiodine from gaseous mediums
1,158,376	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Radial split flow breeder reactor
1,166,977	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Personnel radio-frequency radiation
March 6, 1973		
1,168,198	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Detection etc. of fissionable isotopes
1,180,332	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Solid solution carbide-graphite composites
1,182,985	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Random particle impact Microscope
1,184,399	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Binary Radix Converter

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
1,187,176	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Centrifugal pump
1,187,342	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Brazing alloy
1,191,806	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Nuclear breeder reactor
1,192,000	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Molten salt fueled nuclear breeder reactor
1,193,060	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Backup control rod
1,193,902	United States Atomic Energy Commission	High speed framing camera
1,193,950	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Kinetic intense neutron generator reactor
1,196,239	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Recovering polonium-210 from bismuth
1,196,730	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Reactor core radial locking device
1,073,541	Thorn Electrical Components Ltd. (formerly known as Nash and Thompson Ltd.)	A programmed pressure pulse actuator
March 7, 1973		
974,315	Bernard Rose	Means for raising and lowering curtains
1,045,183	Agfa Aktiengesellschaft	New phosphate esters useful as sensitisers for photographic emulsion
1,112,355	Afga-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft	Process for the production of direct positive image by the silver salt diffusion process.
1,261,987	Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft	A recording material comprising sensitised layers of polymers which can be crossed-linked by the action of light
1,276,894	Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft	Process for the preparations of a light-sensitive silver halide photographic material
1,292,132	Glaverbel	Furnaces and float tank walls and part thereof
1,292,156	Glaverbel	Furnace and float tank walls and parts thereof
1,292,157	Glaverbel	Float tank
March 9, 1973		
1,044,583	Fabrick Van Chemische Producten Vondelingenplaat NV	Composition for weed control
1,079,280	International Standard Electric Corporation	Traffic handling system for telecommunication traffic
1,151,327	International Standard Electric Corporation	Subscriber's telephone set
1,152,313	International Standard Electric Corporation	Frequency discriminator
1,205,193	International Standard Electric Corporation	Improvements to telegraph signal receiving systems
1,254,066	International Standard Electric Corporation	Polarized sealed contact relay
1,255,196	International Standard Electric Corporation	Digital phase meter
March 16, 1973		
944,518	The Coventry Hood and Sidescreen Company Ltd.	Foldable hood for a motor vehicle
1,149,323	The Coventry Hood and Sidescreen Company Ltd.	Frame for a bucket-type vehicle seat
1,164,602	Sterwin A. G.	Devices for dispensing liquids in atomised form
1,184,065	Sterwin A. G.	Devices for dispensing liquids in atomised form
1,151,335	Hawker Siddeley Dynamics Ltd.	A system for monitoring the condition and operation of driving and conveyor belts
1,270,928	Hawker Siddeley Dynamics Ltd.	Improved temperature sensing device
March 19, 1973		
1,082,589	Standard Telephone and Cables Ltd.	Electrical matrix circuit
1,190,549	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Electrical waveguide arrangements
1,237,148	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Improvements in transistors
1,158,772	Abraham Lipski	Process of manufacture of a core beam made of reinforced concrete and/or pre-stressed concrete
1,172,408	Claude Marie Henri Cervelle	Lespecapitoside
1,273,530	North Western Electricity Board (formerly known as Spraying Systems Co.)	Airconditioning apparatus
1,283,135	Cables du Lyon Alsacienne	A wave guide for the transmission of waves of TE type

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. ARMITAGE
Comptroller

GOVERNMENT SALES

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

April 12, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Memorial Hall (Entrance through Central Hall), High Street, Chatham, Kent

Auctioneers: Fuller Horsey Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET (Tel: 01-242 7954)

Miscellaneous stores including: Clothing; boots; shoes; rubber boots; kitchen utensils; scrap canvas; mixed rags; furniture; MT spares; photographic and electrical equipment; telescope levels; Avo meters; clocks; watches; crockery; metal coal scuttles; garden tools; charging sets; radio receiver and valves; slicing and weighing machines; various instruments and test gear; air compressors; road roller; concrete mixer and vibrator; brazing hearths; fork lift trucks; wire rope; mobile cranes; oil drums; ferrous and non-ferrous scrap metals; ball and roller bearings; safes; tyres; fire bricks; binoculars and telescopes; cycles; electric irons; kettles; hand tools; machine tools including shearing, drilling, slotting and grinding machines; pug mill, circular saw, cold saw, etc.

May 2, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Regional Depot RAOC, Moreton-on-Lugg, Hereford HR4 8DS

Auctioneers: Russell Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 20/21 King Street, Hereford HR4 9DB (Tel: 0432-4366)

Miscellaneous stores including: Clothing, canvas, mixed rags. kitchen utensils, furniture, MT spares, electrical, photographic and wireless spares, 12 vehicles and trailers, fork lift trucks, generators, air compressors, a quantity of coal, etc.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 10p (postal order only).

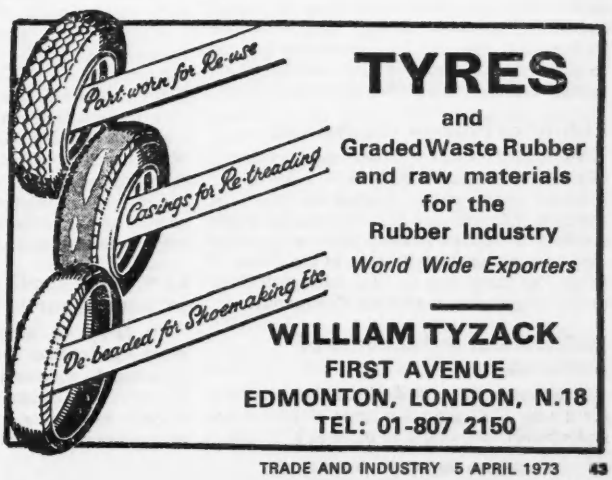
Sale by Tender—Machine Tools

Herbert Auto; Marwin 'Min-E-Centre' Machining Centre; Molins Twin Spindle N-C Miller; Grinders; Lathes; Welders, etc.

Location: Aston Down, Glos. and ROF Glascoed, Mons.

Permission to view only on presentation of a tender form available from: Ministry of Defence (Sales Supply 6aiv), Room 419, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London WC1V 6HE.

Tenders must be returned by 10 a.m. April 25, 1973.



PARLIAMENT

Supplementary questions and answers on the points in these pages are published in *Hansard*

MONDAY, MARCH 26

Trade Descriptions Act

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked if the Director General of Fair Trading would be asked, as a first priority, to review the working of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968, and make recommendations, if necessary, for amendments. He replied that when the Fair Trading Bill became law, the Director General would no doubt give attention to the working of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 in the course of the review of consumer trade practices which it would be his duty to undertake. It was too soon to say whether this should be his first priority.

Prices standstill

Sir Geoffrey Howe told a Member that 11,850 complaints about price rises had been notified to the DTI since the beginning of the price freeze, and up to March 23.

Mr. Grant was asked whether he was satisfied that the publishing industry had observed the Government's announced intentions on its prices and incomes policy. 'Yes Sir,' he replied. 'I believe the publishing industry generally is co-operating with the policy. If the Hon. Member has any particular points in mind, perhaps he will let me have the details.'

Second mortgages

A list was asked for of the companies approached by the DTI with a request that they adopt a voluntary code of conduct for second mortgages, showing those that had replied in the affirmative and those who had not. Sir Geoffrey Howe replied: 'So far replies have been received to over 60 per cent of the letters which were sent personally to the chairmen of companies holding Section 123 certificates. Most of these replies have indicated willingness to adopt the voluntary code although in a few instances clarification of some aspects has been sought. I will consider whether the action proposed would be appropriate when all replies have been received.'

Proposed EEC directorate-general of consumer affairs

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked if the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community would be asked for a progress report on the proposal to set up a directorate-general for consumer affairs.

'I discussed consumer affairs with Commissioner Scarascia Mugnozza when he visited Brussels last week.' he replied. 'The Commission have already established a Directorate devoted to environmental and consumer matters which reports direct to the Commissioner.'

EEC rules on export subsidies

Mr. Emery was asked if member governments of the EEC were allowed by EEC rules to pay subsidies to exporters to offset the effects of domestic inflation on prices. He answered that subsidies on exports to other Member countries were contrary to the provisions of the Treaty of Rome, but there were no EEC rules prohibiting subsidies on exports outside the Community.

EEC generalised scheme of preferences

A question was asked about the proposals for a new EEC general scheme of preferences and whether they would be more or less favourable to developing countries than the existing UK scheme due to end this year. Sir Geoffrey was also asked whether the new general scheme of preferences would include a more or less extensive range of processed agricultural products than the present UK scheme, and whether he would seek to extend the Scheme to include more processed agricultural products.

Sir Geoffrey replied: 'The Generalised Scheme of Preferences to be operated by the enlarged Community next year has not yet been determined; but it is being discussed by the Community against the background of the Summit directive to aim at achieving a steady increase of imports from developing countries.'

EEC textile policy

Referring to the recently announced removal of quantitative restrictions on cotton yarn imports from the EEC Mediterranean associates a Member asked what action was planned against those associate members operating a system of unfair practices against the UK. Mr. Grant answered that the EEC agreements providing for the removal of these restrictions also contained safeguards which might be invoked if serious economic disturbances arose either in the Community or in a member state. To a Member inquiring about discussions with other member states of the EEC about a common textile trade policy, Mr. Grant said: 'We are actively engaged in discussions both with the Community and bilaterally with Member States.' Another Member asked whether a statement would be made about the forthcoming negotiation of the GATT long-term arrangement for cotton textiles. Sir Geoffrey Howe said: 'The prospects for a new negotiation are still under review in the GATT and I hope that the next stage of international discussion of the problems involved will soon be launched.'

Computer facilities in Scottish official departments

Mr. Grant was asked what was the value of computer facilities installed in Government departments, nationalised industry offices, public corporation offices and other public agencies directly responsible to HM Government and universities in Scotland in the past 10 years; and what proportion of this expenditure was placed with companies with major computer-manufacturing plants in Scotland. He replied that accurate figures for a period of 10 years were not readily obtainable. The estimated total value, when acquired, of computer facilities installed in Government departments and other public sector offices and institutions in Scotland (excluding local authorities) was approximately £16 million, about 18 per cent of which represented computers purchased from companies with major computer manufacturing facilities in Scotland. These companies also supplied public sector bodies in other parts of the UK.

Advertisements (Hire Purchase) Acts

Figures showing the number of prosecutions initiated by the DTI under the Advertisements (Hire Purchase) Acts of 1957 and 1967 in each of the years from 1958 to 1972, inclusive were given by Sir Geoffrey Howe who explained that the DTI was not solely responsible for enforcing this legislation and local Weights and Measures Authorities had increasingly taken action to enforce it in recent years. He had no record of prosecutions by them or by other persons.

PROSECUTIONS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY UNDER THE ADVERTISEMENTS (HIRE PURCHASE) ACTS 1957 AND 1967.

Year	Number of prosecutions	Number of guilty findings	Total fines imposed £
1958	2	2	12
1959	—	—	—
1960	22	18	179
1961	7	5	146
1862	11	10	84
1963	9	9	130
1964	3	3	10
1965	2	2	40
1966	8	8	210
1967	2	2	65
1968	2	2	35
1969	1	1	10
1970	—	—	—
1971	—	—	—
1972	—	—	—
1973 (to date)	1	1	40
	70	63	961

Ministers at the Department of Trade and Industry

Secretary of State for Trade and Industry: Mr. Peter Walker

Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs: Sir Geoffrey Howe
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade: Lord Limerick

Minister for Industrial Development: Mr. Christopher Chataway
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development: Mr. Anthony Grant

Minister for Aerospace and Shipping: Mr. Michael Heseltine
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace and Shipping: Mr. Cranley Onslow

Minister for Industry: Mr. Tom Boardman
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry and Consumer Affairs: Mr. Peter Emery

Minister without Portfolio: Lord Drumalbyn

Bankruptcy administration

A Member referred to 'recent public concern' and asked if the numbers of DTI staff dealing with bankruptcy administration would be increased. Mr. Emery answered: 'Staff requirements are reviewed regularly in the light of current needs, which do not at the moment call for an increase.'

Trade with Japan

In reply to a question on the values of imports from Japan and of exports to Japan in each of the last three years, Sir Geoffrey Howe said that the published figures showed that in the years 1970 to 1972, imports were £134 million, £201 million, and £314 million, valued cif; exports were £148 million, £157 million and £173 million, valued fob.

A question was also asked on the present trade arrangements with Japan in respect of opportunities for the exporting of British manufactured footwear and whether they were regarded as satisfactory. Mr. Grant replied: 'Japan still restricts imports of leather footwear but the opportunities are better than they were.'

Mr. Grant told a Member who asked whether, in view of the problems facing the British bearing industry as the result of Japanese competition, the effects of price restraint and the consequent curtailment of investment, he would consult further with the industry as to its future role; 'My Department is always ready to discuss with the British Bearings Industry any matters affecting its future.'

Imports of jute

In reply to a question on the arrangements agreed for importing jute manufactures in 1973, Mr. Grant said that the UK quota arrangements covering imports of jute goods from India and Bangladesh had been continued for the first half of 1973 as an interim measure pending the conclusion of Community Agreements with these countries.

Metrication

'Discussions are taking place with manufacturers of sugar and flour in light of the considerations set out in the White Paper on Metrication (Cmnd 4880),' said Sir Geoffrey Howe when asked about steps to metricate sugar and flour.

Radioactive waste

A Member asked what was the present calculation of radioactive waste, in cubic metres, annually as a result of nuclear power plants; and what was the expected increase during the seventies. Mr. Boardman answered:

'The reprocessing of fuel from nuclear power stations is at present giving rise to concentrated liquid wastes at the rate of about 60 cubic metres a year and significantly contaminated solids at the rate of about 500 cubic metres a year. By 1980 the former figure is likely to increase to an average of about 100 cubic metres a year: the total volume in store at 1980 is not expected to exceed 1,200 cubic metres. The rate of accumulation of contaminated solids is dependent on the type of fuel to be processed, as well as on its volume, but might double over the same period.'

Bankruptcy records for England and Wales

Details of bankruptcies in England and Wales are maintained in a public search room at Room 901, Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2JY.

Searches can be made personally or by an agent and a fee of 25p in respect of each bankruptcy inquiry is payable at the time.

Mr. Boardman was also asked what representations had been received concerning plutonium poisoning amongst workers in the nuclear power industries and research establishments. 'I have received no such representations and am satisfied that careful attention is being paid to all aspects of the plutonium hazard by the organisations concerned,' he answered.

Employment in the State steel industry

An estimate was requested of the workforce employed in the State steel industry by 1983,

'I would refer the Hon. Member to the table in paragraph 43 of the recent White Paper on the BSC's Ten Year Development Strategy,' said Mr. Boardman. 'This indicated that there could be a net reduction of some 50,000 to 180,000 in BSC employment over the period,'

Coking coal

Mr. Boardman said in reply to a question that he was satisfied that the major part of the UK's steel industry's needs for coking coal could be met from indigenous sources.

Rolls-Royce

Asked when he expected the negotiations between the Government and the Receiver of the old Rolls-Royce company to be completed, Mr. Onslow said: 'The negotiations on the price to be paid for the assets sold to Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. are being conducted between that company and the Receiver. The hearing before the independent expert is scheduled to start on May 1, but I cannot forecast when he will announce his decision.'

Government support for civil aircraft projects

Mr. Onslow, asked how many civil aircraft projects were being currently considered for Government support, answered that the Secretary of State was currently considering two civil aircraft projects for Government support, the Hawker HS 146 and the Short SD3-30 or 'stretched' Skyvan.

Transatlantic air fares

A statement was asked for on discussions with US aviation authorities about transatlantic air fares after April 1, 1973. Mr. Onslow said: 'We were unable to agree with the US Government on new fares to apply on North Atlantic routes from April 1, because they were unwilling to accept competitive advance booking fares and part charter arrangements sought by our airlines. The Governments concerned consider in these circumstances that the existing fares should continue in force, with adjustments to take account of changes in exchange rates, and the IATA airlines have agreed on proposals to this end.'

Night flights from Heathrow

A Member asked how many aircraft departed from London Heathrow Airport between 11.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. during the four months commencing November 1, 1972; and how many of these were passenger aircraft. Mr. Onslow said that there were 1,481 departures during the period of which 528 were by jet aircraft. Figures for passenger aircraft were not readily available, partly because non-jet aircraft are not subject to restriction at any time; but further information would be supplied as soon as possible.

Air piracy and sabotage

In answer to a question on progress being made towards an international agreement on the control of air piracy and sabotage, Mr. Onslow said that the two conventions already in force were continuing to attract support. He continued that 47 states had now become parties to the Hague Convention of 1970 dealing with hijackers and 23 states had become parties to the Montreal Convention of 1971 dealing with saboteurs. Mr. Onslow went on: 'HMG has ratified the Hague Convention, and the Protection of Aircraft Bill, if passed, will enable us to ratify the Montreal Convention. Meanwhile we are continuing to use our influence in ICAO and elsewhere, to secure international agreement on enforceable measures to deal with crimes against civil aviation.'

Navigation on the Thames

A Member asked what steps had been taken recently to promote greater safety of navigation on the Thames; and in particular whether it would be ensured that representations were made to the International Maritime Consultative Organisation that all commercial vessels and other large craft were fitted with the VHF radio communication system and generally to make use of the Port of London Authority's facilities for safe navigation. Mr. Onslow answered: 'Representations to IMCO are not considered necessary: the Port of London Authority is considering restricting the movement of ships unless they are fitted with VHF equipment as are more than 90 per cent of vessels entering the Thames. My Department is also in touch with Trinity House and the Chamber of Shipping about pilotage.'

Navigation in the Channel

Mr. Onslow told a Member inquiring about progress on the international co-ordination of the promulgation of radio navigational warnings in such areas as the Channel and the North Sea: and by what date improved arrangements were expected to take effect, that a new international committee was recently set up specially to deal with this subject. It would hold its first meeting in May and hoped to complete its work next year.

Meanwhile broadcast warnings to Channel shipping continued and further measures to increase safety in the area were being pursued.

North Sea oil exploration

A Member asked: 'how many licences are now issued for North Sea oil exploration; how many are held by foreign and substantially foreign controlled companies; and what is the total British share of the holdings? Mr. Boardman replied: 'One hundred and sixty-three exclusive production licences (which permit exploration as well) are currently in force. As many licences are granted to groups of companies, often UK and foreign owned companies in association, it is not possible to attribute licence ownership by nationality. However, out of a total of 220 named licencees 151 are UK subsidiaries of foreign or substantially foreign concerns. Calculated on the basis of the area of territory under licence, the British share of territory on the UK Continental Shelf as whole (taking Shell as 40 per cent British) is 32 per cent.'

Asked about the DTI's assessment of crude oil reserves in the North Sea, Mr. Boardman said that the department was now reviewing its North Sea estimates in the light of drilling results to date.

Mr. Boardman also told a Member asking about the extension of the British sector for exploration of North Sea oil north of the 62nd Parallel, that the matter was at present under consideration.

Tourism

In reply to a question on the contribution of tourism to regional policy; and if establishing tourism development areas separate from industrial development areas would be considered,

(*continued on next page*)

PARLIAMENT
continued

Mr. Grant said: 'It is estimated that earnings from tourism in the assisted areas amounted to some £700 million in 1972 and this contribution is expected to increase. The case for setting up special development areas on regional policy grounds has not yet been made out.' Mr. Grant was also asked which countries within the EEC had in their national governments, a Minister whose sole or whose main responsibility had to do with tourism.

'I understand that none has a Minister solely responsible for tourism,' he answered. 'Italy has a Minister for tourism and public entertainment although I cannot say which is the major responsibility.'

West Cumberland Task Force

Mr. Grant was asked to list the organisations and individuals who had made representations to the West Cumberland Task Force created by the DTI. He said:

'The Task Force has consulted the Rt. Hon. Member for Workington, the Hon. Member for Whitehaven, and the following:

The Lord Lieutenant of Cumberland.
Cumberland County Council
Cockermouth Urban District Council.
Ennerdale Rural District Council.
Maryport Urban District Council.
Whitehaven Municipal Borough Council.
Workington Municipal Borough Council.
The British Steel Corporation.
The National Coal Board.
The National Union of Mineworkers.
The British Association of Colliery Management.
The National Association of Colliery Overmen Deputies and Shotblasters.
The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.
The Boilermakers Society.
The Heating and Domestic Engineers Union.
The Transport and General Workers Union.
Workington Labour Party.
Cumberland Development Council.
West Cumberland Productivity Association.
Aloo International Waste Disposal.
British Bata Shoe Co.
British Nuclear Fuels Ltd.
Cleator Moor Brewery Co. Ltd.
Crystallised Confections (Tip Top) Ltd.
Cumberland Scientific Instruments.
Distington Engineering Co.
Dorman Smith Fuses Ltd.
Dutton and Reinisch Ltd.
Fischer and Porter Ltd.
GEC Elliott Process Instruments Ltd.
High Duty Alloys Ltd.
Kangol Wear Ltd.
Leyland National Co. Ltd.
Millers (Great Yarmouth) Ltd.
Millson Engineering Ltd.
Palymyra Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
Piam Engineering Ltd.
Allan Pidgeon Ltd.
J. Pirt and Sons Ltd.
Polkinghorne Industries Ltd.
Royal Naval Armament Depot, Broughton Moor.
Seidners (Seagull Products) Ltd.
Sekers Ltd.
C. Slater (Risehow) Ltd.
Spillers International (Tyne Brand) Ltd.
Vale Carpet Co. Ltd.
James Walker Co. Ltd.
West Cumberland Farmers Trading Society Ltd.
J. Wharton and Sons Ltd.
Workington Rugby League Club.
R. Lyon Wyllie Esq.'

Textile industry in the West Riding

In answer to questions on plans to aid the modernisation of mills and equipment in the wool textile industry in the West Riding, and to ensure that the present satisfactory state of the wool textile industry is maintained, Mr. Grant said that the Yorkshire and Humberside Region had been designated an Intermediate Area and wool textile firms in the West Riding could benefit from the provisions of Section 1 of the Industry Act, 1972. In addition, an industry-wide scheme for assistance for wool textile firms was under discussion in the Wool Textile Industry Economic Development Committee. Mr. Grant went on: 'When the scheme has been finally agreed, it will be submitted to my Department. The objective of the scheme would, I understand, be to encourage firms in the industry to further modernise and rationalise production, to achieve greater efficiency and improve profitability and working conditions.' A statement on the future of the low cost woollen industry in the West Riding, was also asked for. Mr. Grant said: 'In September 1972, the Economic Development Committee for the Wool Textile Industry published a detailed study carried out by independent consultants "Re-Claiming in the 70's; The Future of The Low-Cost Woollen Sector". It is for firms and trade associations in this sector to consider how to implement the recommendations of the study. Since this sector uses mainly re-claimed fibres, the implications of the study may now need to be re-appraised in the light of the greatly increased cost of new wool which has improved the competitive position of low-cost woollens. This sector of the industry is, of course, also eligible for assistance under the Industry Act, 1972,'

Yorkshire and Humberside

Mr. Grant told a Member who asked for a statement on the progress made in creating new job opportunities in the Yorkshire and Humberside Region, that '1,300 new jobs would be created by Selective Assistance applications so far decided and a further 2,700 new jobs were involved in applications now being processed. These figures did not include further job opportunities arising from Regional Development Grants. In addition unemployment in the region had in the last year fallen by over 26,000.'

Industrial development

Mr. Grant answered questions on industrial development in the Northern Region.

Industry Act

A Member asked what applications for assistance had been made by the bearing industry under the Industry Act.

'By March 20 three firms classified under Minimum List Heading 349.1 had applied for selective financial assistance under Part II of the Industry Act,' replied Mr. Grant.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27

Trade Descriptions Act

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked if he would consider introducing legislation to delete the words 'reasonable cause to suspect that an offence under this Act has been committed' from section 28(1) (b) of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 and to substitute the words 'for the purpose of determining whether the provisions of the Act are being complied with'.

'No,' he answered. 'I do not think it right that a trader's books should be open to routine examination. The Act already empowers an enforcement officer to examine books and documents if a complaint, or his own examination of the goods on offer, leads him to believe that an offence has occurred.'

Edinburgh Airport

Mr. Onslow told a Member who asked if the British Airports Authority had decided to close down the existing runway at Edinburgh Airport when the new one was completed, that there were two runways now in use at Edinburgh Airport. One, a short runway for light aircraft, would continue to be used as at present. The existing main runway would no longer be in regular use but would be downgraded and kept in reserve when the new runway was completed.

Industrial development

Mr. Grant answered questions on industrial development in Wales.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28

Copper

Mr. Grant was asked to make a statement about the level of adequacy of stocks of copper in the UK, and on the recent export of 50,000 tons of it to China. He said: 'On the latest information available, stocks of refined copper held in the United Kingdom total about 77,000 metric tonnes. This is nearly the same level as at the end of last year and appreciably higher than at the end of March 1972. The recently reported sales of copper to China have drawn on stocks held in London Metal Exchange (LME) warehouses, but it is understood that the bulk of the copper is being supplied from LME warehouses on the Continent.'

South German Trade Drive

Asked why textiles are not included in the special trade drive being launched in South Germany, Sir Geofffrey Howe said: 'While the main concentration in the South German Trade Drive is on certain groups of capital goods, provision has also been made, through "Shopping Weeks" in Stuttgart and Munich, for the promotion of consumer goods including textiles.'

Imports of footwear from EEC

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked to define policy in the import of footwear from each of the original six EEC countries, France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg. 'Our policy towards footwear imports from the Member States of the original Community, individually or collectively, is the same as that on industrial goods generally,' he replied.

Safety of coal mines

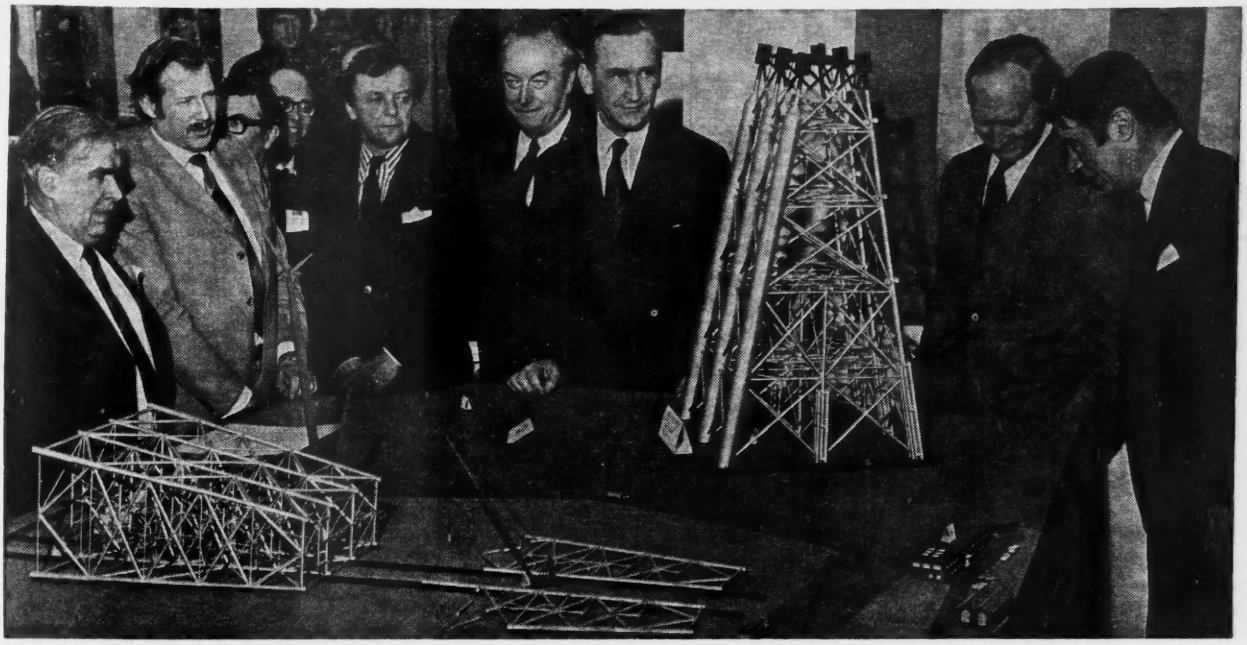
Mr. Emery was asked to give the number of fatalities in coal mines in the Northumberland, North Durham and South Durham areas of the National Coal Board for each of the years since 1970-71; and the numbers for the whole of Great Britain for the same period. He gave the following figures, supplied by the National Coal Board.

Year	North-umberland	North Durham	South Durham	Great Britain
1970/71	9	6	10	92
1971/72	3	1	5	58
1972/73*	5	2	1	62

* 47 weeks to 17.2.73.

Interim Gravimetric Dust Standard

A Member asked when the report would be issued on the effect of the Interim Gravimetric Dust Standard introduced into coal mines in April 1970. Mr. Emery said: 'The National Joint Pneumoconiosis Committee reviewed the effect of the interim gravimetric standard at a meeting on January 26, 1973, under my chairmanship, but did not decide to publish a report.



Mr. Tom Boardman (centre), Minister for Industry, studies a model of drilling platforms being built by RDL North Sea for the Brent field on right and the AUK field on the rails, during his visit to the Offshore Scotland '73 exhibition in Aberdeen. Mr. Alistair Ramsay, Shell engineer (second from left) explains the layout.

The effect of the introduction of the interim standard on the health of mineworkers will not become apparent for many years, but recent research by the Institute of Occupational Medicine suggests that if it is met, clinically significant respiratory disability resulting from dust exposure over a working life may be avoided. At the end of February 1973, 90.2 per cent of production faces at NCB mines were meeting the standard.

The National Joint Pneumoconiosis Committee also considered proposals for regulations based mainly on the work which led to the introduction of the interim gravimetric standard and which, if adopted, will effectively replace it. The Committee made a number of suggestions which are being studied in depth.'

THURSDAY, MARCH 29

Export of live animals

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked to give the exports of live fat cattle, pigs and sheep for slaughter in January and February 1973, respectively, and the numbers to each country of destination. He replied that animals for slaughter were not separately distinguished in the export statistics but the following figures related to categories of cattle, pigs and sheep believed to be exported for this purpose.

UK EXPORTS 1973 — No. of animals†

	All countries	Irish Republic	Belgium	Netherlands	France	West Germany
Fat Cattle						
January	7,751	3,929	1,397	1,622	12	791
February	2,793	2,248	488	57		
Sows and Boars*						
January		1,023				
February		624				
Sheep—not for breeding						
January	27,660	10,003	17,623	34		
February	10,017	1,265	8,752			

† Due to changes in trade descriptions between January and February following the introduction of an integrated K/EEC tariff, congruence between these monthly figures may not be exact in some cases.
* Sows and boars exported to countries other than the Irish Republic are believed to be mainly for breeding purposes.

Trade in textiles

A statement was asked for on progress in the re-negotiation of cotton yarn and fabric restraint arrangements as from the end of September 1973. Mr. Grant replied that a GATT Working Party on trade in textiles was set up in June 1972. A factual report to the GATT Council was presented in December 1972 and the Council was now considering a further mandate for the Working Party. Mr. Grant continued: 'HMG fully recognises the importance of agreement being reached by all the parties concerned on a suitable international framework for the development of trade in textiles; especially in view of the need for existing arrangements to be renewed or replaced later this year. Until such a framework has been established it is not possible to say precisely what restraint arrangements will apply in the future. We are concerned to give all those concerned the maximum possible notice of any changes.'

Price of copper

Referring to recent increases in the price of copper, a Member asked if the users would be allowed to pass on more than 85 per cent of this rise to the customer. Sir Geoffrey Howe said: 'I have already allowed bronze and brass foundries to increase from 85 per cent to 95 per cent the proportion of the increased cost of copper alloy ingots which may be passed on to their customers.'

Industrial development

A question was asked on the total sums of money annually being spent in Government aid to the special development areas, development areas and intermediate areas; and how much special financial assistance within the Industry Act had already been committed in the regions. Mr. Grant answered that estimated net expenditure by the Department of Trade and Industry on aid to the assisted areas as set out in Command Paper 5178, 'Public Expenditure to 1976-77' was

£ million

1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
133.2	337.3	317.5	329	340

These figures comprised aid given by regional development grants, expenditure under the Local Employment Act, selective regional assistance, and assistance to the shipbuilding industry. (As explained in Cmnd. 5178, over 90 per cent of the employment provided by the main merchant shipbuilding firms is in the assisted areas). They did not however, include any regional component of the expenditure classified in Cmnd. 5178 as residual. No breakdown of these figures between special development areas, development areas, and intermediate areas was available.

The values of loans and grants offered up to February 28, 1973 as regional selective assistance under Section 7 of the Industry Act 1972 were £20.3 million and £2.1 million respectively.

Mr. Grant also answered questions on industrial development in Merioneth, Cardigan, Montgomery, Brecon and Radnor.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30

Exports to Commonwealth

Sir Geoffrey Howe said in reply to a question that the percentages of the United Kingdom's exports to the Commonwealth in 1964, 1970 and 1972, were 26, 20 and 19, respectively.

Addresses of ECGD local offices

The Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) is a Government Department providing export credit insurance for United Kingdom exporters. Its object is to provide on a self-supporting basis, the cheapest form of export credit insurance possible. Total business declared for the Financial Year 1971-72 was £3,813 million. The Head Office of ECGD is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL. Tel. 01-606 6699, Telex 883601. The Department's local offices are as follows:

London (City)

London postal districts E, and EC2 and 3, and the county of Essex.
J. V. Baker, Marlon House, 71-74 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HS. Tel. 01-488 3491. Telex 886888.

London (South)

London postal districts of EC4, SE1-27 and SW1-20. Counties of Kent and Surrey and Sussex, East Hampshire, the Isle of Wight and the Channel Isles.
G. J. A. Link, First Floor, Lancaster House, 70 Newington Causeway, SE1 6EG. Tel. 01-407 5011. Telex 888575.

London (North)

London postal districts of N, EC1, WC1 and 2, County of Hertford and Middlesex (part GLC area only).
H. Watson, 1-4 Old North Street, Red Lion Square, WC1R 4TE. Tel. 01-405 8991. Telex 263615.

London (West End)

London postal district NW and W. Middlesex (part GLC area only).
D. G. Hake, Waverley House, 7-12 Noel Street, London W1V 3PB. Tel. 01-437 2292. Telex 24105.

Bedford

Counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, Suffolk and Northampton.
M. J. Crane, Heron House, 49-51 Goldington Road, Bedford. Tel. Bedford 58798. Telex 82350.

Belfast

The six counties of Northern Ireland.
R. H. Forsyth, River House, High Street, Belfast BT1 2BE. Tel. Belfast 31743/4. Telex 74577.

Birmingham

Counties of Shropshire, Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Merioneth, Montgomery, Radnor, Stafford and parts of the counties of Derby and Nottingham.
R. J. Thomas (Acting), Chamber of Commerce House, Harborne Road, Birmingham B15 3DL. Tel. 021-454 4375. Telex 33132.

Bristol

Counties of Gloucester, Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, Oxfordshire, West Berkshire, West Hampshire, Cardigan, Brecon, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Glamorgan and Monmouth.
K. I. Humphrey, Washington House, Great George St., Bristol BS1 5QL. Tel. Bristol 22102. Telex 44248.

Edinburgh

The counties of Angus, Berwick, Clackmannan, Dumfries, Fife, Kinross, the Lothians, Peebles, Roxburgh and Selkirk.
J. S. Anderson, 108 George Street, Edinburgh EH2 4LN. Tel. 031-225 3004. Telex 72170.

Glasgow

The counties of Aberdeen, Argyll, Ayr, Banff, Bute, Caithness, Dunbarton, Inverness, Kincardine, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Moray, Nairn, Perth, Renfrew, Ross and Cromarty, Stirling, Sutherland, Wigtown and the Orkneys, Shetlands, Western Isles and Hebrides.
R. H. K. Hughes, 7 West George Street, Glasgow G2 1BL. Tel. 041-221 3056. Telex 77130.

Leeds

The counties of York, Durham, Northumberland, and part of Lincolnshire.
W. Ford, Liverpool Victoria House, 8 Otley Rd., Leeds LS6 2AN. Tel. Leeds 782121. Telex 55125.

Liverpool

The Welsh counties of Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh and Flint: parts of Lancashire and Cheshire and the Isle of Man.
D. W. Miller, Number One Old Hall Street, Liverpool L3 9HJ. Tel. 051-236 5756. Telex 62537.

Manchester

Parts of Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and all of Cumberland and Westmorland.
J. C. Cawthron, Cheshire House, 18-20 Booth St., Manchester M2 4AJ. Tel. 061-236 8861. Telex 667756.

Nottingham

Counties of Leicester and Rutland, and parts of the counties of Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln.
T. W. Hawes, Equitable House, Old Market Square, Nottingham NG1 2LE. Tel. Nottingham 46585. Telex 37566.

Reading

Counties of Buckinghamshire, Middlesex and East Berkshire.
T. J. M. West, 18 The Forbury, Reading RG1 3EJ. Tel. Reading 580577. Telex 848422.

New York

In the United States exporters can obtain assistance from the Department's resident Representative for the USA and Canada. J. A. Dorrian DFM c/o British Trade Development Office, 150 East 58th Street, New York 10022 USA. Tel. 212-593-2258. Telex 420543.

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1963 prices		at 1963 prices			at 1963 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963							
£m in base year	26,853	20,130	4,994	1,083	1,012	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1968	117	113	139	132	145	161	23	75	41	−271	−648	377
1969	119	113	138	140	150	342	232	26	27	444	−143	587
1970	121	116	142	150	168	266	214	42	13	681	12	669
1971	123	119	141	140	165	48	−153	−4	36	1,051	317	734
1972	126			125 p	178 p	−331	−365	−4	−28	18 p	−692 p	710 p
1970 4th qtr	123	118	144	157	174	82	72	23	15	228	60	168
1971 1st qtr	121	116	140	144	156	95	41	−1	−44	130	−62	192
2nd qtr	123	119	141	140	168	−61	−114	11	38	301	118	183
3rd qtr	124	120	141	140	168	−28	−59	−9	6	360	181	179
4th qtr	125	122	142	134	167	42	−21	−6	36	260	80	180
1972 1st qtr	122	123	145	137	167	−146	−110	−6	−29	59	−122	181
2nd qtr	126	126	144	122	185	−90	−142	−5	31	115	−53	168
3rd qtr	126	128	141	122	175	−95	−114	4	−24	−113	−284	171
4th qtr	130			121 p	183 p	0	1	11	−6	−43 p	−233 p	190 p
% change latest 2 quarters:												
on prev. 2 quarters	+3.2	+3.6	−0.6	−6.2	+1.7							
on a year earlier	+3.0	+6.1	+0.9	−11.3	+6.9							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices		Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry		Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults	Exports	Imports
			at 1966 prices	monthly averages	Index‡	% increase on a year earlier	basic materials and fuel used‡	manufactured products: home sales‡		mid-month count	% of total employees	mid-month count	at current prices	
Base of index	1963	1963	1966		Jan 16, 1962		1963	1963	July 31, 1972				1963	1963
£m in base year			11,549	thousands						thousands		thousands	4,282	4,362
1969	122.9	125.6	102.4	82.3	131.8	5.4	121.4	119.8	71.1	531	2.3	200	165	165
1970	124.2	127.2	103.6	91.4	140.2	6.4	126.2	127.7	78.2	568	2.5	186	184	181
1971	124.9	126.7	103.8	108.5	153.4	9.4	132.6	137.7	88.5	737	3.2	129	205	194
1972			110.0	138.6	164.3	7.1			100.9	816	3.6	145	213	225
1971 1st qtr	124.3	126.4	101.8	91	147.9	8.6	129.7	134.4	85.5	634	2.8	150	186	188
2nd qtr	125.1	127.0	103.2	95	153.2	9.8	133.1	137.2	87.1	709	3.1	128	212	197
3rd qtr	125.6	127.1	104.4	116	155.3	10.1	134.1	139.2	89.4	772	3.4	119	214	193
4th qtr	124.6	126.4	105.9	132	157.3	9.2	133.6	140.0	92.1	832	3.7	118	210	199
1972 1st qtr	121.7	125.0	106.3	121	159.7	8.0	135.0	141.6	95.7	870	3.8	124	204	211
2nd qtr	128.8	129.2	108.5	143	162.7	6.2	136.1	143.4	97.7	835	3.7	135	216	216
3rd qtr	130.1	131.9	111.8	141	165.4	6.5	139.4	146.0	102.2	809	3.6	146	192	215
4th qtr	132.1	135.0	113.7	149	169.4	7.7	148.4	149.1	107.8	754	3.3	176	242	258
1973 1st qtr										665 p	2.9 p	229 p		
Jun	129.2	129.1	109.5	153	163.7	6.1	136.1	144.1	99.6	805	3.5	139	227	217
Jul	129.7	131.6	112.5	127	164.2	5.8	137.3	144.9	100.0	807	3.5	141	209	198
Aug	129.6	131.7	111.9	156	165.5	6.6	139.6	146.0	103.5	808	3.6	147	137	182
Sep	131.1	132.3	111.0	139	166.4	7.0	141.2	147.0	106.8	812	3.6	150	230	264
Oct	131.3	133.7	112.4	149	168.7	7.9	144.8	148.2	107.6	779	3.4	163	251	260
Nov	132.2	135.1	113.0	157	169.3	7.6	147.5	149.1	108.2	756	3.3	177	239	261
Dec	132.9	136.2	115.2	142	170.2	7.7	152.9	149.7	108.4	727	3.2	188	235	255
1973 Jan	132.3	134.1	114.2	154	171.3	7.7	158.5 p	150.3 p	108.4	703	3.1	201	247	264
Feb			117.1	146 p			163.3 p	151.0 p	108.8 p	660	2.9	238	252 p	269 p
Mar										631 p	2.8 p	254 p		
% change latest 3 months:														
on prev. 3 months	+1.4	+1.9	+3.0	−0.7	+2.0		+9.5	+1.5	+0.9	−11.8		+30.1	+1.9	+0.4
on a year earlier	+6.5	+6.3	+8.8	+16.3	+7.7		+17.4	+6.6	+13.7	−23.2		+84.7	+16.0	+29.4

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted (§) On a balance of payments basis.

Capital expenditure of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries in the fourth quarter of 1972

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES

.. not available
— nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

Manufacturing industry

MANUFACTURING industry's capital expenditure in the fourth quarter of 1972 has been revised downwards by £1 million to £325 million at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, about 2 per cent less than in the third quarter. Investment in 1972 was about 10 per cent less than in 1971, expenditure on new building work falling by 13 per cent, and on plant and machinery falling by 12 per cent, whilst expenditure on vehicles rose by almost 17 per cent.

Capital expenditure by most of the industry groups fell during 1972, there being particularly sharp falls in the vehicles and chemicals groups (30 per cent and 21 per cent respectively). Expenditure in both the textiles, leather and clothing group and the metal manufacture group fell by 17 per cent. There were smaller falls in expenditure by the engineering, shipbuilding and metal goods group, coal and petroleum products group, paper, printing and

TABLE 1. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED OF MANUFACTURING, DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industrial sectors			Analysis by type of asset		
		Manufacturing industries	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	2,036	1,130	756	151	593	426	1,017
1961	2,301	1,332	848	121	700	406	1,196
1962	2,174	1,221	852	101	696	363	1,115
1963	2,095	1,083	928	84	650	389	1,055
1964	2,439	1,229	1,086	124	730	494	1,216
1965	2,551	1,347	1,105	99	761	471	1,317
1966	2,543	1,376	1,073	95	725	464	1,355
1967	2,589	1,339	1,117	133	707	504	1,378
1968	2,896 (2,826) *	1,425 (1,385) *	1,243 (1,238) *	228 (203) *	750	624 (599) *	1,522 (1,477) *
1969	3,032 (3,102) *	1,519 (1,559) *	1,321 (1,326) *	192 (217) *	814	616 (641) *	1,603 (1,648) *
1970	3,330	1,629	1,400	301	806	729	1,795
1971	3,179	1,514	1,363	302	782	700	1,697
1972	3,174	1,357	1,428	389	756	812	1,606
1966 1st quarter	638	347	269	22	182	114	342
2nd quarter	630	339	268	22	177	117	336
3rd quarter	642	348	267	26	181	119	342
4th quarter	634	342	269	24	185	114	336
1967 1st quarter	640	334	276	30	181	119	339
2nd quarter	679	353	283	44	180	138	360
3rd quarter	639	328	284	27	171	123	346
4th quarter	632	324	275	33	174	124	333
1968 1st quarter	691	338	311	43	180	144	368
2nd quarter	683	337	306	40	187	133	363
3rd quarter	719 (713) *	353 (347) *	306	60	189	160	370 (364) *
4th quarter	802 (738) *	397 (363) *	320 (315) *	85 (60) *	194	188 (163) *	420 (381) *
1969 1st quarter	710 (767) *	349 (376) *	322 (327) *	38 (63) *	199	144 (169) *	367 (399) *
2nd quarter	755 (766) *	381 (392) *	327	48	203	155	397 (408) *
3rd quarter	785 (787) *	392 (394) *	338	55	209	159	418 (420) *
4th quarter	782	396	334	51	203	157	422
1970 1st quarter	797	390	341	65	196	173	428
2nd quarter	842	406	353	83	203	190	449
3rd quarter	826	407	349	70	198	177	452
4th quarter	865	425	356	84	211	189	466
1971 1st quarter	785	391	338	56	197	155	432
2nd quarter	804	380	335	89	191	188	425
3rd quarter	804	380	346	78	198	180	427
4th quarter	786	363	344	79	196	177	413
1972 1st quarter	794	371	347	75	200	173	421
2nd quarter	799	331	359	109	190	213	396
3rd quarter	773	330	360	83	185	193	396
4th quarter	808	325	362	122	181	233	394

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting—after exclusion of dwellings—for 53 per cent of total expenditure in 1971. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and the public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy. For all industries covered, public expenditure (eg by the British Steel Corporation) is included. However, the figures are largely representative of the trend of expenditure of private industry and business.

* After allowing for expenditure, brought forward into 1968 from 1969 to secure the higher rate of investment grants which ended on December 31, 1968, estimated at £40 million for manufacturing industry, £5 million for distributive and service industry, and £25 million for shipping. The estimate for shipping is particularly uncertain because of the erratic nature of this industry's capital expenditure, while that for the distributive and service industries is uncertain because of the smallness of the effect.

For other footnotes, see end of article.

Catalogues of Government Publications

Her Majesty's Stationery Office offer their customers a comprehensive service which will enable them to judge whether any other titles in the vast output of Government Publications would help them in their work or leisure. Full information about this service can be obtained by sending a postcard to Publicity Section, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Room E22, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN, asking for the CATALOGUE SERVICE LEAFLET.

publishing group, and by the residual group of other manufacturing industries. Against the general trend, expenditure by the food, drink and tobacco group rose by 12 per cent, to reach a new peak.

Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)

Revised figures confirm that the capital expenditure of the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) in the fourth quarter of 1972 was much the same as in the previous quarter, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, and some 5 per cent above the corresponding level in the fourth quarter of 1971. The overall volume of expenditure in 1972 was 5 per cent greater than in 1971 and this rise was due to increases of 10 per cent for investment in plant and machinery, and 5 per cent for vehicles, while investment in new building work was well maintained.

In the classification according to industry groups, the volume of investment by wholesalers was 6 per cent lower than in 1971, but this reduction was more than offset by increases of 17 per cent for retailers and 3 per cent for other industries.

Shipping industry

Revised estimates indicate that investment by this industry reached a new peak in the fourth quarter of 1972, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted. The volume of investment in 1972 was about 28 per cent greater than in 1971.

Revisions to figures

Figures for the four quarters of 1972 have been revised to take account of late and amended returns.

(continued on next page)

TABLE 2. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

Period	Total all manufacturing industries	Analysis by industry group									Analysis by type of asset		
		Food drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals	Metal manufacture	Engineering shipbuilding and metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles leather and clothing	Paper printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	1,129.8	155.3	22.7	138.2	203.7	240.8	110.4	90.1	73.1	95.5	277.0	73.5	779.3
1961	1,332.3	163.8	31.0	170.5	266.2	262.6	144.2	108.3	80.2	105.5	337.3	70.1	924.9
1962	1,220.9	162.5	22.6	172.0	228.1	228.1	130.6	91.0	80.4	105.6	310.7	61.5	848.7
1963	1,083.0	163.8	30.0	134.0	134.9	230.4	123.9	82.5	79.2	104.4	254.5	74.1	754.4
1964	1,228.6	185.2	36.7	164.7	114.3	273.0	120.6	113.4	90.3	130.4	285.1	90.9	852.6
1965	1,346.6	185.9	35.8	208.4	112.6	289.2	137.1	129.9	98.0	149.7	313.3	93.7	939.6
1966	1,375.9	178.2	57.3	227.8	115.8	290.6	148.5	123.6	85.7	148.4	291.9	89.7	994.3
1967	1,338.5	206.2	83.4	190.9	116.8	282.6	151.1	100.0	82.8	125.7	249.5	94.2	994.8
1968	1,425.3 (1,385.3)*	215.3	93.5	190.2	110.1	305.8	135.9	135.6	85.5	153.4	267.1	102.0	1,056.2 (1,016.2)*
1969	1,518.7 (1,558.7)*	208.9	75.3	220.5	129.7	309.1	162.6	145.7	91.8	175.1	302.0	109.2	1,107.5 (1,147.5)*
1970	1,628.6	208.2	63.2	280.4	204.7	329.8	174.3	118.6	101.9	147.5	293.7	99.6	1,235 3
1971	1,514.1	200.3	86.4	250.7	235.3	289.0	118.7	97.5	83.4	152.8	253.3	96.2	1,164.6
1972	1,357.2	223.9	81.2	197.5	195.9	266.6	82.8	80.8	80.2	148.3	221.6	112.1	1,023.5
1966 1st quarter	347.2	45.2	12.0	60.3	28.7	71.4	39.8	30.2	20.5	39.3	73.0	22.9	251.3
2nd quarter	339.3	44.0	13.3	54.4	27.6	73.1	36.9	33.3	20.6	36.1	70.8	23.6	244.9
3rd quarter	347.8	43.7	16.5	57.5	29.1	73.7	36.1	30.7	21.4	39.1	73.5	22.3	252.0
4th quarter	341.6	45.3	15.5	55.6	30.4	72.4	35.9	29.4	23.2	33.9	74.6	20.9	246.1
1967 1st quarter	333.7	51.1	16.5	47.4	29.6	70.9	37.8	26.9	20.7	32.8	69.2	21.1	243.4
2nd quarter	352.9	52.4	21.8	54.8	31.4	74.8	39.9	25.2	21.8	30.8	65.8	24.3	262.8
3rd quarter	327.8	50.7	22.5	43.0	29.9	69.1	36.6	23.6	21.2	31.2	57.5	24.6	245.7
4th quarter	324.1	52.0	22.6	45.7	24.9	67.8	36.8	24.3	19.1	30.9	57.0	24.2	242.9
1968 1st quarter	337.9	48.5	20.6	43.7	32.6	72.2	34.1	30.4	21.5	34.3	60.8	25.6	251.5
2nd quarter	337.1	52.1	22.8	46.3	26.5	72.1	32.4	28.1	19.3	37.5	64.6	24.0	248.5
3rd quarter	352.9 (346.9)*	56.7	21.6	45.7	25.0	76.9	36.8	32.9	20.1	37.2	69.7	25.3	257.9 (251.9)*
4th quarter	397.4 (363.4)*	58.0	28.5	54.5	26.0	84.6	32.6	44.2	24.6	44.4	72.0	27.1	298.3 (264.3)*
1969 1st quarter	349.4 (376.4)*	51.8	21.1	49.4	26.0	74.2	33.2	37.0	17.8	38.9	74.8	25.9	248.7 (275.7)*
2nd quarter	380.9 (391.9)*	53.8	18.7	54.9	30.0	75.3	40.0	38.6	24.0	45.6	75.2	29.4	276.3 (287.3)*
3rd quarter	392.1 (394.1)*	52.5	18.6	59.6	33.4	79.9	42.2	35.9	25.2	44.8	76.7	27.3	288.1 (290.1)*
4th quarter	396.3	50.8	16.9	56.6	40.3	79.7	47.2	34.2	24.8	45.8	75.3	26.6	294.4
1970 1st quarter	390.2	50.6	14.5	67.2	42.8	80.0	41.5	31.2	26.2	36.2	73.6	25.4	291.2
2nd quarter	405.6	52.7	15.4	68.8	43.7	84.0	44.9	31.8	26.1	38.4	74.8	25.0	305.8
3rd quarter	407.4	49.5	19.4	71.8	45.4	83.8	44.7	30.7	24.7	37.4	72.2	24.2	311.0
4th quarter	425.4	55.4	13.9	72.8	72.8	82.0	43.2	24.9	24.9	35.5	73.1	25.0	327.3
1971 1st quarter	391.0	49.1	19.3	63.5	62.8	80.1	31.7	27.5	21.2	35.8	66.3	24.2	300.5
2nd quarter	379.8	47.8	19.2	66.5	52.8	74.2	30.8	27.0	22.4	39.1	62.1	22.8	294.9
3rd quarter	379.9	51.8	25.1	62.6	55.6	71.2	29.8	22.0	20.1	41.7	63.8	24.2	291.9
4th quarter	363.4	51.6	22.8	58.1	64.1	63.5	26.4	21.0	19.7	36.2	61.1	25.0	277.3
1972 1st quarter	371.4	54.3	26.2	58.1	70.2	64.5	22.7	17.5	17.9	40.0	63.4	25.5	282.5
2nd quarter	331.0	52.8	21.5	50.7	44.5	63.5	19.1	20.8	20.4	37.7	54.6	26.1	250.3
3rd quarter	330.3	59.0	18.8	48.3	36.8	69.4	19.6	20.7	20.7	37.0	55.8	29.0	245.5
4th quarter	324.5	57.8	14.7	40.4	44.4	69.2	21.4	21.8	21.2	33.6	47.8	31.5	245.2

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FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

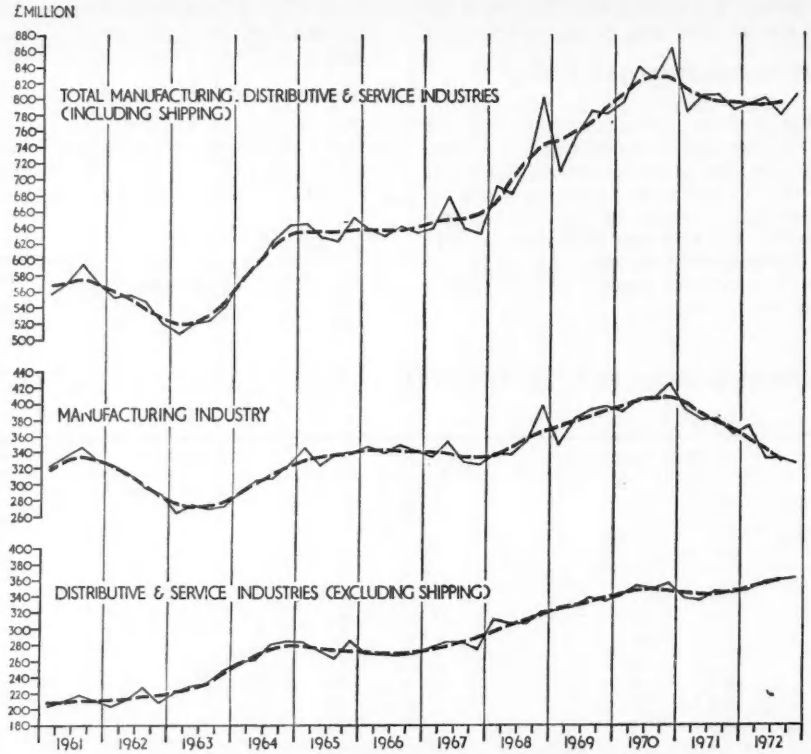


TABLE 3. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN THE DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING SHIPPING) AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industry group			Analysis by type of asset		
		Wholesale distribution	Retail distribution	Other industries	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	756	98	172	486	316	202	238
1961	848	104	193	552	362	216	271
1962	852	102	184	566	384	202	266
1963	928	112	201	615	394	233	301
1964	1,086	131	226	729	443	281	363
1965	1,105	130	211	764	444	283	378
1966	1,073	117	191	765	430	282	361
1967	1,117	134	184	800	454	280	384
1968	1,243 (1,238)*	131	232	880 (875)*	477	300	466 (461)*
1969	1,321 (1,326)*	127	243	952 (957)*	504	321	496 (501)*
1970	1,400	139	246	1,015	502	338	560
1971	1,363	136	255	972	521	310	532
1972	1,428	128	299	1,001	519	326	583
1966 1st quarter	269	29	49	190	108	70	90
2nd quarter	268	31	47	191	105	72	91
3rd quarter	267	29	47	191	107	71	90
4th quarter	269	28	48	193	109	70	90
1967 1st quarter	276	31	46	199	111	69	96
2nd quarter	283	34	45	204	114	72	97
3rd quarter	284	35	46	204	112	72	100
4th quarter	275	34	48	193	117	67	91
1968 1st quarter	311	35	56	219	118	77	117
2nd quarter	306	31	58	218	121	70	115
3rd quarter	306	31	59	216	118	76	112
4th quarter	320 (315)*	34	59	227 (222)*	121	77	122 (117)*
1969 1st quarter	322 (327)*	32	60	231 (236)*	123	81	118 (123)*
2nd quarter	327	31	60	236	127	80	120
3rd quarter	338	32	60	247	130	79	130
4th quarter	334	32	64	238	126	82	127
1970 1st quarter	341	35	63	244	121	84	137
2nd quarter	353	36	61	256	125	86	143
3rd quarter	349	36	62	252	123	85	141
4th quarter	356	33	61	263	134	84	139
1971 1st quarter	338	33	63	242	129	77	132
2nd quarter	335	33	66	236	126	79	130
3rd quarter	346	34	64	248	132	79	135
4th quarter	344	36	62	245	133	75	136
1972 1st quarter	347	31	68	248	131	78	138
2nd quarter	359	32	73	255	131	82	146
3rd quarter	360	29	77	254	127	83	150
4th quarter	362	36	81	245	130	83	148

(continued on next page)

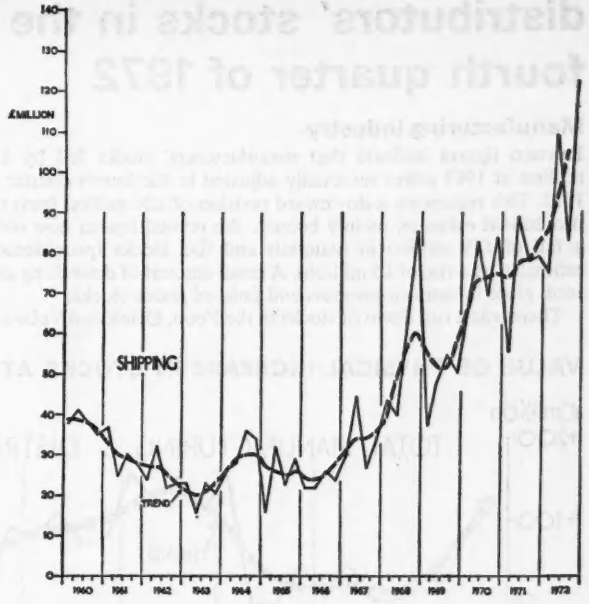
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
continued

TABLE 4. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT CURRENT PRICES OF MANUFACTURING, DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES

£ million

Period	Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry
1960	1,923	1,045	716	162
1961	2,219	1,269	817	132
1962	2,144	1,193	844	107
1963	2,095	1,083	928	84
1964	2,483	1,255	1,105	123
1965	2,695	1,442	1,154	100
1966	2,780	1,531	1,150	99
1967	2,849	1,496	1,214	140
1968	3,298	1,657	1,395	247
1969	3,590	1,834	1,539	217
1970	4,221	2,133	1,724	364
1971	4,378	2,173	1,821	384
1972	4,647	2,080	2,054	513
1966 1st quarter	671	365	286	21
2nd quarter	673	365	285	22
3rd quarter	685	384	276	26
4th quarter	751	418	304	30
1967 1st quarter	687	361	297	29
2nd quarter	729	380	305	44
3rd quarter	683	362	296	25
4th quarter	751	393	316	42
1968 1st quarter	748	366	341	41
2nd quarter	760	377	341	43
3rd quarter	803	412	333	59
4th quarter	988	503	381	104
1969 1st quarter	792	388	366	38
2nd quarter	869	441	376	53
3rd quarter	914	475	382	57
4th quarter	1,015	530	416	70
1970 1st quarter	937	464	402	71
2nd quarter	1,032	508	428	95
3rd quarter	1,041	545	419	77
4th quarter	1,212	616	474	122
1971 1st quarter	1,009	513	431	65
2nd quarter	1,079	530	442	108
3rd quarter	1,101	557	450	94
4th quarter	1,189	573	498	119
1972 1st quarter	1,088	521	477	91
2nd quarter	1,128	487	505	137
3rd quarter	1,112	512	501	100
4th quarter	1,318	560	572	185

FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4.

Capital expenditure comprises expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1968 edition:

Manufacturing Orders III to XIX
Distributive Trades Order XXIII
Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses and similar businesses)
Retail MLH 820, 821
Other Industries Order XX (Construction); XXII (Transport and Communication) excluding, 701—Railways, 706—Port and Inland Water Transport, 707—Air Transport and 708—Postal Services and Telecommunications; XXIV (Insurance Banking Finance and Business Services) including leasing by Finance Houses and similar businesses and excluding Trustee Savings Banks; XXV (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872—Educational Services and 874—Medical and Dental Services; and XXVI (Miscellaneous Services).

The estimates with the exception of those for manufacturing industry in Table 2 are shown to the nearest £M but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments. Also there may be an apparent discrepancy between the totals and the sum of the constituent parts due to rounding.

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Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks in the fourth quarter of 1972

Manufacturing industry

REVISED figures indicate that manufacturers' stocks fell by £23 million at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted in the fourth quarter of 1972. This represents a downward revision of £24 million from the provisional estimate, mainly because the revised figures now show a fall of £19 million in materials and fuel stocks (provisionally estimated as a rise of £5 million). A small amount of destocking also took place in work-in-progress and finished goods stocks.

There was a run down of stocks in the Food, Drink and Tobacco, the Textiles, and the Engineering industry groups which was only partly offset by small amounts of stockbuilding in the other industry groups.

The stocks/output ratio was 81.2 (in index form, end 1962 = 100).

Distributive industries

Revised figures indicate that wholesalers' stocks rose by £12 million, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the fourth quarter of 1972, confirming a slight increase in these stocks over the year. The rise in the fourth quarter was due to an increase in the volume of stocks held by general wholesale distributors, with virtually no change in stocks held by the other groups of wholesalers identified. Over the year, the rise in stocks of general wholesale distributors was largely offset by the fall in respect of stocks held by dealers in industrial materials and machinery. Retailers' stocks fell by £6 million, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the fourth quarter of the year and these stocks declined over the year.

VALUE OF PHYSICAL INCREASE IN STOCKS AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

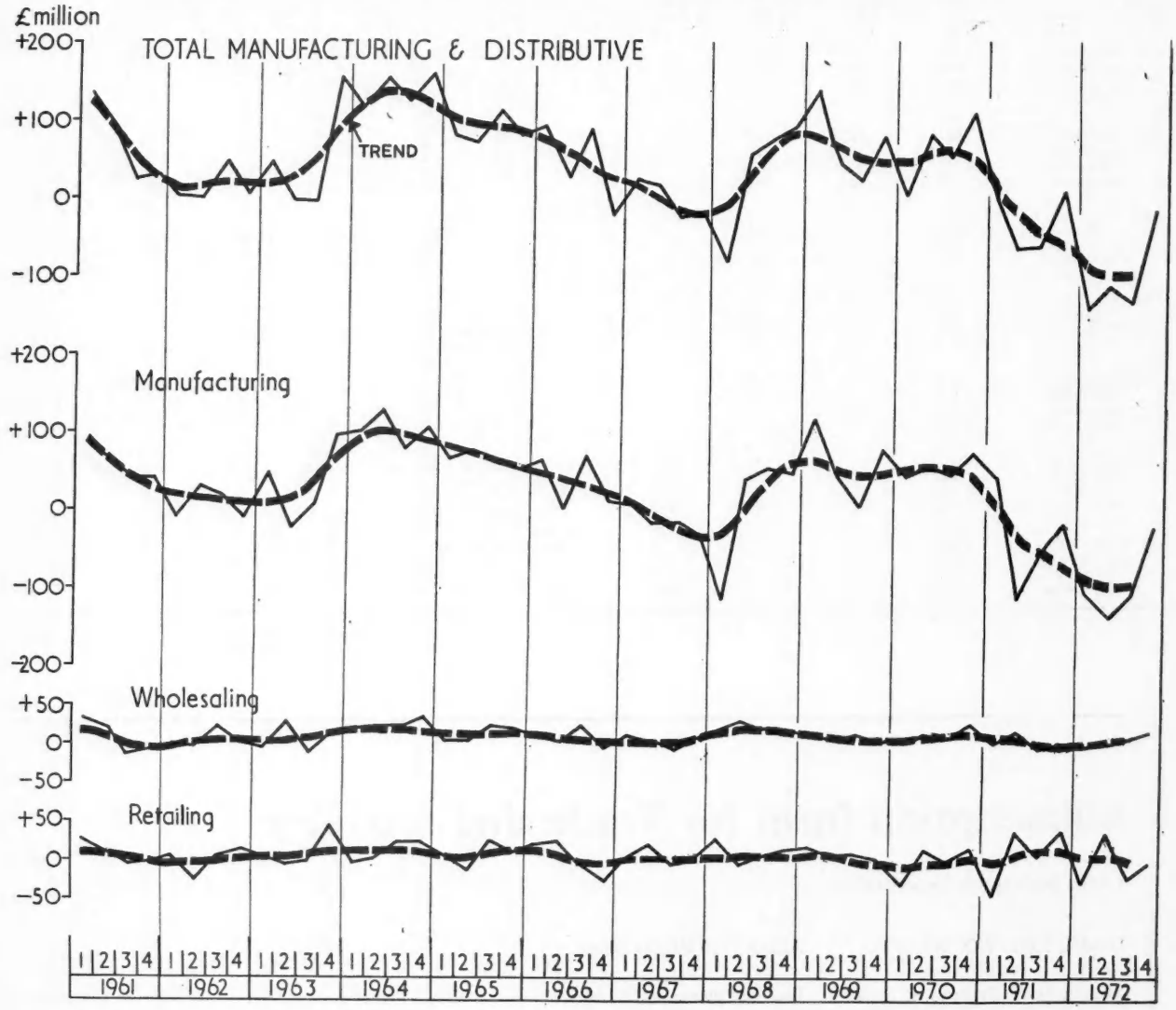

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TABLE 1. VALUE OF PHYSICAL INCREASE OF MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing		Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1972	9,533	6,968	1,265	1,301	Level of stocks at end 1972	9,533	6,968	1,265	1,301
1960	637	543	55	39	1968 1st quarter	−68	−111	16	27
1961	296	234	32	30	2nd quarter	57	39	26	−7
1962	55	29	22	3	3rd quarter	75	51	14	9
1963	191	122	25	43	4th quarter	74	44	19	12
1964	660	411	93	46					
					1969 1st quarter	139	114	12	14
1965	341	263	47	31	2nd quarter	48	41	2	5
1966	185	143	25	17	3rd quarter	22	4	10	8
1967	−2	−37	13	22	4th quarter	76	74	2	—
1968	138	23	75	41					
1969	285	232	26	27	1970 1st quarter	2	42	1	−41
					2nd quarter	80	56	11	14
1970	242	214	42	−13	3rd quarter	51	44	7	—
1971	−122	−153	−4	36	4th quarter	109	72	23	15
1972	−413	−388	4	−28					
					1971 1st quarter	−3	41	−1	−44
1966 1st quarter	92	62	9	21	2nd quarter	−65	−114	11	38
2nd quarter	28	2	1	25	3rd quarter	−62	−59	−9	6
3rd quarter	86	69	21	−4	4th quarter	9	−21	−6	36
4th quarter	−21	10	−6	−24					
					1972 1st quarter	−145	−110	−6	−29
1967 1st quarter	23	8	10	6	2nd quarter	−116	−142	−5	31
2nd quarter	16	−8	4	20	3rd quarter	−134	−114	4	−24
3rd quarter	−22	−8	−10	−4	4th quarter r	−18	−23	12	−6
4th quarter	−19	−30	9	1					

TABLE 2. VALUE OF THE PHYSICAL INCREASE OF STOCKS HELD BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

		Analysis by industry group						Analysis by type of asset		
	All manufacturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals, coal and petroleum products	Metal manufacture	Engineering, shipbuilding, vehicles and metal goods	Textiles leather and clothing	Other manufacturing industries	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
Level of stocks at end 1972	6,968	967	763	511	3,389	625	712	2,297	2,607	2,064
1960	543	39	46	83	285	30	60	226	146	171
1961	234	11	23	13	151	7	29	43	103	89
1962	29	29	−1	−18	42	−19	−3	−60	43	47
1963	122	46	−14	2	75	2	11	1	100	21
1964	411	1	47	31	239	61	32	147	178	86
1965	263	2	26	26	169	−2	41	56	98	109
1966	143	−11	31	−16	84	26	30	−22	33	133
1967	−37	18	6	−27	11	−32	−12	−39	34	−33
1968	23	—	57	30	−91	2	25	6	—	17
1969	232	3	58	−23	118	47	30	39	22	172
1970	214	14	46	32	150	−23	−5	98	36	80
1971	−153	32	28	—	−149	−38	−26	−100	−88	36
1972	−388	−33	−25	−23	−196	−96	−15	−165	−53	−171
1966 1st quarter	62	4	11	−4	33	6	13	4	16	43
2nd quarter	2	—	7	−18	3	6	5	−22	13	11
3rd quarter	69	−15	6	18	40	10	10	23	—	46
4th quarter	10	—	6	−11	9	4	2	−28	4	34
1967 1st quarter	8	−3	4	−3	10	−6	6	−9	15	3
2nd quarter	−8	3	−16	−7	24	−6	−5	−21	4	9
3rd quarter	−8	17	24	−9	−27	−3	−9	−1	3	−10
4th quarter	−30	1	−6	−8	4	−17	−3	−7	12	−34
1968 1st quarter	−111	3	−13	2	−87	−10	−7	−12	−18	−81
2nd quarter	39	−1	32	9	−20	7	11	1	5	33
3rd quarter	51	−12	19	11	27	−2	9	−1	19	33
4th quarter	44	10	19	8	−11	6	12	17	−6	32
1969 1st quarter	114	2	15	1	67	21	10	19	35	60
2nd quarter	41	−3	15	−5	23	3	8	21	−12	32
3rd quarter	4	15	−8	−15	−8	12	8	−20	4	20
4th quarter	74	−10	37	−4	37	11	4	19	−5	61
1970 1st quarter	42	6	15	1	15	1	4	11	−10	41
2nd quarter	55	8	11	4	48	−9	−6	41	28	−13
3rd quarter	44	−9	6	13	42	−5	−3	19	8	17
4th quarter	72	10	13	14	45	−10	1	28	9	35
1971 1st quarter	41	13	7	21	4	−4	1	−14	−8	63
2nd quarter	−114	−1	13	−15	−63	−35	−12	−36	−50	−28
3rd quarter	−59	−13	2	−7	−27	−1	−13	−39	−3	−17
4th quarter	−21	34	7	1	−63	3	−2	−11	−28	18
1972 1st quarter	−110	−4	2	−31	−26	−35	−16	−46	−17	−47
2nd quarter	−142	4	−29	10	−110	−20	4	−60	−9	−72
3rd quarter	−114	−26	−1	−8	−46	−25	−9	−40	−25	−49
4th quarter r	−23	−7	3	4	−14	−16	7	−19	−2	−3

(continued on next page)

TABLE 3. VALUE OF THE PHYSICAL INCREASE OF STOCKS HELD BY WHOLESALERS AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

	Total wholesalers	General wholesale distributors	Dealers in coal, builders materials, etc.	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery
Level of stocks at end 1972	1,265	797	118	349
1960	55	32	4	19
1961	32	21	—	11
1962	22	4	4	15
1963	25	9	5	11
1964	93	49	13	30
1965	47	22	5	21
1966	25	18	—	7
1967	13	7	—	5
1968	75	48	3	24
1969	26	10	–1	17
1970	42	13	–2	31
1971	–4	–1	4	–8
1972	4	26	–1	–21
1966 1st quarter	9	8	2	–1
2nd quarter	1	1	2	–2
3rd quarter	21	18	–3	7
4th quarter	–6	–8	–1	3
1967 1st quarter	10	—	—	10
2nd quarter	4	9	–4	–2
3rd quarter	–10	–10	2	–2
4th quarter	9	9	1	–1
1968 1st quarter	16	19	1	–4
2nd quarter	26	13	5	8
3rd quarter	14	11	–1	4
4th quarter	19	4	–1	16
1969 1st quarter	12	3	–1	9
2nd quarter	2	–7	—	9
3rd quarter	10	7	2	1
4th quarter	2	6	–2	–2
1970 1st quarter	1	–8	2	8
2nd quarter	11	8	–3	5
3rd quarter	7	–1	–2	10
4th quarter	23	14	1	8
1971 1st quarter	–1	–14	4	10
2nd quarter	11	9	5	–2
3rd quarter	–9	3	—	–12
4th quarter	–6	1	–4	–4
1972 1st quarter	–6	–7	–6	7
2nd quarter	–5	–1	3	–7
3rd quarter	4	22	2	–20
4th quarterr	12	13	—	–1

TABLE 4. INCREASE IN THE BOOK VALUE OF MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1972	14,438	10,610	1,932	1,896
1960	690	586	60	44
1961	416	315	40	61
1962	143	81	30	31
1963	348	253	44	50
1964	811	590	136	85
1965	612	490	73	50
1966	468	363	51	55
1967	150	70	47	33
1968	715	462	138	115
1969	1,027	822	104	102
1970	1,164	902	162	100
1971	600	331	102	167
1972	482	262	162	58
1966 1st quarter	253	162	7	84
2nd quarter	179	138	12	29
3rd quarter	99	68	52	–21
4th quarter	–63	–5	–20	–37
1967 1st quarter	39	–14	–15	68
2nd quarter	29	18	1	11
3rd quarter	10	18	30	–38
4th quarter	73	49	32	–8
1968 1st quarter	138	17	23	98
2nd quarter	211	169	30	12
3rd quarter	176	141	57	–22
4th quarter	190	135	28	27
1969 1st quarter	349	234	16	99
2nd quarter	236	216	18	2
3rd quarter	182	138	65	–21
4th quarter	260	234	4	22
1970 1st quarter	300	252	16	32
2nd quarter	302	256	26	21
3rd quarter	208	144	78	–14
4th quarter	355	250	43	61
1971 1st quarter	236	176	15	46
2nd quarter	264	145	46	73
3rd quarter	19	–7	56	–30
4th quarter	81	18	–15	78
1972 1st quarter	2	–38	–19	59
2nd quarter	74	21	18	36
3rd quarter	82	48	97	–62
4th quarter r	323	231	66	26

Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification (1968 edition)
Manufacturing Orders III to XIX
Distributive Trades Order XXIII:

Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses)
Retail MLH 820, 821

The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margin of error involved in quarterly seasonal adjustments. Differences between totals and the sum of constituent parts are due to rounding.

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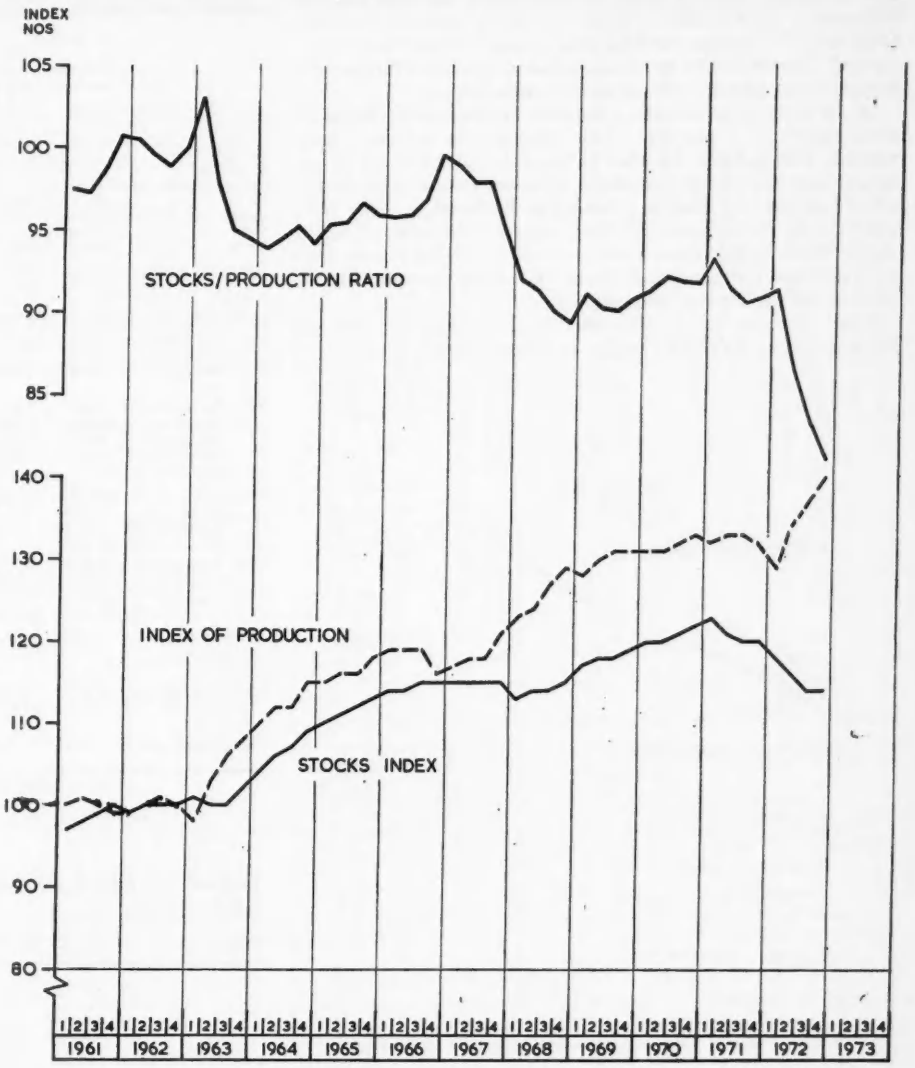
TABLE 5. THE RELATIONSHIP OF MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS TO MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

Index numbers—4th quarter 1962 = 100
Seasonally adjusted

	Stock levels at 1963 prices	Production (with 1963 net output weight)	Ratio of Stocks to Production
1961 Q 1	97	100	97.5
2	98	101	97.3
3	99	100	98.8
4	100	99	100.7
1962 Q 1	99	99	100.5
2	100	100	99.5
3	100	101	98.9
4	100	100	100.0
1963 Q 1	101	98	103.0
2	100	103	97.7
3	100	106	95.0
4	102	108	94.5
1964 Q 1	104	110	93.9
2	106	112	94.4
3	107	112	95.2
4	109	115	94.2
1965 Q 1	110	115	95.3
2	111	116	95.4
3	112	116	96.7
4	113	118	95.8
1966 Q 1	114	119	95.7
2	114	119	95.9
3	115	119	96.8
4	115	116	99.5
1967 Q 1	115	117	98.9
2	115	118	97.9
3	115	118	97.9
4	115	121	94.9
1968 Q 1	113	123	91.9
2	114	124	91.3
3	114	127	90.1
4	115	129	89.4
1969 Q 1	117	128	91.1
2	118	130	90.3
3	118	131	90.1
4	119	131	90.8
1970 Q 1	120	131	91.3
2	120	131	92.2
3	121	132	91.9
4	122	133	91.8
1971 Q 1	123	132	93.3
2	121	133	91.4
3	120	133	90.6
4	120	132	90.9
1972 Q 1	118	129	91.3
2	116	134	86.6
3	114	137	83.4
4 r	114	140	81.2



Notes:
(1) The index numbers of the level of stocks relate to the end of each quarter; the index of production refers to production during the quarter.
(2) The 1963 index of production has been rebased on the fourth quarter of 1962 for the purpose of this table. Estimates for 1961 are based on the previous 1958 based index.
(3) The index numbers of the stocks production ratio are calculated from unrounded estimates of the data in the previous two columns.

British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstracts 1886-1968

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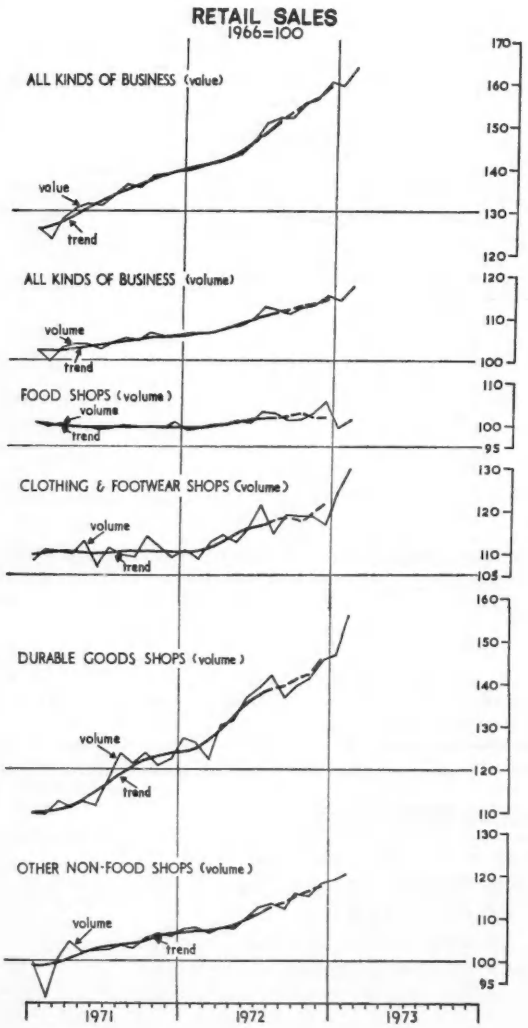
HMSO BOOKS

Retail sales in February

THE seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in February is 117.1 (1966 = 100), well above the levels of both December and January. Between January and February there was a marked increase in sales by durable goods shops, and a further substantial rise in sales by clothing and footwear shops.

In the latest three months, December-February, the volume of total sales was 3 per cent more than in the previous three months. This includes the effect in December and January of the special £10 payment to pensioners. Between the two periods the volume of sales by durable goods shops increased by 7 per cent, and sales by clothing and footwear shops and by other non-food shops (which include department stores and mail-order businesses) were each up by 4 per cent. Sales by food shops rose only slightly between the two three month periods.

Total retail sales in the three months December-February were 9 per cent more than a year earlier, in volume terms.



The indices for all shops, food shops and total non-food shops are shown to the first decimal place to help interpretation, but should not be regarded as necessarily accurate to the final digit. The best indication of the recent trend is normally obtained by comparing the average index for the latest three months with the average for the immediately preceding three months, but month to month fluctuations may sometimes make it preferable to average two or four months.

The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The February 1973 sales period was the four weeks from January 28, 1973 to February 24, 1973. The corresponding period in 1972 was from January 30, 1972 to February 26, 1972.

(†) Including department stores and mail order businesses.

TABLE 1. VOLUME OF RETAIL SALES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of sales per week (average 1966 prices) 1966 = 100

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops			
(Sales in 1966 £ million)	(11,549)	(5,016)	Total (6,533)	Clothing and footwear shops (1,771)	Durable goods shops (1,229)	Other non-food shops (†) (3,534)
1967	101.1	100.8	101.3	100	103	101
1968	103.1	101.4	104.4	104	109	103
1969	102.4	102.1	102.7	104	104	101
1970	103.6	101.8	104.9	108	107	103
1971	103.8	99.7	107.0	110	116	102
1972	110.0	101.3	116.8	115	135	111
1971 1st quarter	101.8	100.0	103.1	110	111	97
2nd quarter	103.2	99.3	106.3	110	111	103
3rd quarter	104.4	99.5	108.2	110	121	103
4th quarter	105.9	100.0	110.4	111	122	106
1972 1st quarter	106.3	99.4	111.5	111	125	107
2nd quarter	108.5	100.5	114.7	114	133	108
3rd quarter	111.8	102.1	119.2	118	139	113
4th quarter	113.7	103.1	121.8	118	143	117
1972 July	112.5	103.0	119.9	121	139	113
August	111.9	102.5	119.1	115	142	113
September*	111.0	101.0	118.7	119	137	112
October	112.4	101.1	121.1	119	140	116
November	113.0	102.5	121.0	119	141	115
December*	115.2	105.2	123.0	117	146	118
1973 January	114.2	99.3	125.6	124	147	119
February	117.1	101.2	129.3	130	155	120
1972 Sept.-Nov.	112.0	101.5	120.1	119	139	114
Dec.-Feb. 1973	115.5	102.2	125.7	123	149	119
Percentage increase	3.1	0.7	4.7	4	7	4

TABLE 2. VALUE OF RETAIL SALES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) 1966 = 100

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops			
(Sales in 1966 £ million)	(11,549)	(5,016)	Total (6,533)	Clothing and footwear shops (1,771)	Durable goods shops (1,229)	Other non-food shops (†) (3,534)
1967	102.8	102.6	103.0	102	104	103
1968	109.1	107.5	110.3	108	114	110
1969	114.2	114.6	113.9	113	114	114
1970	122.2	121.0	123.2	123	125	123
1971	132.7	130.7	134.2	134	143	131
1972	148.5	142.3	153.3	150	170	149
1971 1st quarter	125.9	125.3	126.3	130	134	122
2nd quarter	131.2	129.2	132.7	132	137	131
3rd quarter	135.1	132.7	137.0	135	150	134
4th quarter	138.7	135.7	141.0	138	152	138
1972 1st quarter	140.8	137.0	143.8	140	156	141
2nd quarter	144.2	138.3	148.7	147	165	144
3rd quarter	151.5	144.6	156.8	155	175	151
4th quarter	157.6	149.4	163.9	159	184	160
1972 July	150.6	142.9	156.5	157	175	150
August	151.8	145.9	156.4	150	178	152
September*	152.0	145.1	157.4	158	173	152
October	155.4	146.4	162.4	159	180	158
November	156.7	148.6	163.0	160	183	158
December*	160.2	152.6	166.0	158	188	162
1973 January	159.4	146.9	169.0	168	188	163
February	164.7	151.7	174.6	177	199	165
1972 Sept.-Nov.	154.5	146.6	160.7	159	178	156
Dec.-Feb. 1973	161.3	150.6	169.6	167	192	163
Percentage increase	4.4	2.7	5.5	5	8	5

Hire purchase and other instalment credit business in February

FINANCE houses and retailers advanced £240 million on new instalment credit agreements in February (in seasonally adjusted terms). This brought their total new lending in the three months December-February to £722 million, 9 per cent more than in the previous three months. New lending by finance houses expanded a little more than new lending by retailers.

Retailers' total sales on instalment credit terms were up by 7 per cent between the two three-month periods. Credit sales by department stores were little changed between these periods despite a much higher level in February than in other recent months. Durable goods shops increased their sales by 6 per cent and other instalment credit retailers by 9 per cent.

The total debt outstanding to retailers increased by £5 million during February and by £27 million during December-February compared with £42 million during the September-November period. Debt owing to finance houses showed much larger increases: £30 million during February and £120 million during the latest three months as a whole, compared with £79 million during the preceding three months. At the end of February the total debt outstanding to finance houses and retailers amounted to £2,139 million (*not* seasonally adjusted), 30 per cent more than a year earlier.

TABLE 1. HIRE-PURCHASE AND OTHER INSTALMENT CREDIT BUSINESS SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

	Total		Finance Houses†		Retailers‡	
	New credit extended	Increase in debt	New credit extended	Increase in debt	New credit extended	Increase in debt
1969	1,517	−19	701	−21	816	2
1970	1,716	87	822	58	894	29
1971	2,001	244	990	165	1,011	79
1972	2,452	436	1,222	296	1,230	140
1971 1st quarter	407	4	211	19	196	−15
2nd quarter	452	33	210	8	242	25
3rd quarter	570	108	289	73	281	35
4th quarter	572	99	280	65	292	34
1972 1st quarter	557	88	265	53	292	35
2nd quarter	585	104	297	74	288	30
3rd quarter	637	124	312	72	325	52
4th quarter	673	120	348	97	325	23
1972 July	199	37	93	22	106	15
August	229	46	114	29	115	17
September	209	41	105	21	104	20
October	219	37	107	32	112	5
November	234	43	126	26	108	17
December	220	40	115	39	105	1
1973 January	262	72	136	51	126	21
February	240	35	121	30	119	5
1972 Sept.-Nov.	662	121	338	79	324	42
Dec.-Feb.1973	722	147	372	120	350	27
Percentage increase	9		10		8	
Debt outstanding at December 31, 1972 (unadjusted)	—	2,064	—	1,306	—	758

† Direct business only; ie excluding agreements block discounted with finance houses by retailers.

‡ Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'. For further definitions see footnote to Table 2.

TABLE 2. RETAILERS' INSTALMENT CREDIT SALES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) 1966 = 100

	Total†	Durable goods shops	Department stores	Other instalment credit retailers‡
H.P. and other instalment credit sales in 1966 § £ million	(862)	(327)	(46)	(489)
1969	109	100	114	114
1970	119	112	123	124
1971	132	139	145	126
1972	156	166	169	149
1971 1st quarter	107	121	133	95
2nd quarter	129	119	139	135
3rd quarter	144	160	156	132
4th quarter	148	158	151	141
1972 1st quarter	147	156	160	141
2nd quarter	148	161	167	138
3rd quarter	164	177	181	156
4th quarter	165	171	166	162
1972 July	162	184	173	148
August	174	179	181	171
September*	159	170	188	149
October	170	169	180	171
November	166	171	171	163
December*	161	173	151	155
1973 January	190	183	186	195
February	182	186	211	176
1972 Sept.-Nov. av.	164	170	180	160
Dec.-Feb. 1973 av.	176	180	180	174
Percentage increase	7	6	—	9

† Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'.

‡ General stores (other than department stores), general mail order houses and co-operative societies' non-durable goods departments.

§ Excluding sales against checks issued by other organisations.

The monthly periods for retailers consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The period covered by February 1973 sales was the four weeks from January 28, 1973 to February 24, 1973. The corresponding period in 1972 was from January 30, 1972 to February 26, 1972.

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TEXTILES

Activity in the textiles and clothing industries

THIS article reviews activity in the textiles and clothing industries in 1972 and is one of a series published at quarterly intervals in *Trade and Industry*.

Demand

In response to measures to stimulate the economy there was a marked rise in consumers' expenditure throughout 1972, the level of demand for all items in the fourth quarter being 7 per cent higher than a year earlier. This increase was reflected in increased expenditure on textiles and textile based products which rose slightly faster than consumers' expenditure as a whole. In the last quarter of 1972 the rise in expenditure on household textiles and soft furnishings was particularly marked and while expenditure on clothing rose by only ½ per cent this followed a steep rise in the third quarter. Exports were buoyant in some sectors, particularly fibres, carpets and made-up clothing, but, overall, imports rose faster as output of textiles and clothing has been rising more slowly than home demand.

Production

After the disruption caused by the power cuts in the first quarter, output of textiles rose steadily through the year, though the performance was variable between sectors. An indication of the extent of the improvement in the different sectors during the year is given by the following comparison of the changes in output during 1971 and 1972.

CHANGE IN OUTPUT OF TEXTILES AND CLOTHING DURING 1971 AND 1972

	Per cent change over 4th quarter of previous year	
	1971 (4th quarter)	1972 (4th quarter)
Man made fibres	+5	+12½
Cotton	−2	+3½
Woollen and worsted	−4½	+10
Hosiery and other knitted goods	−3½	+ 7½
Carpets	+5½	+13½
All textiles	−1½	+ 8½
Made-up clothing	+4½	+ 7
Total manufacturing	−2	+ 7

TABLE 1. COMPARISON OF TEXTILE OUTPUT WITH SOME FACTORS AFFECTING DEMAND

Index numbers 1963 = 100 (Quarterly figures seasonally adjusted)

										1971	1972				Growth rates per cent p.a.	
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1963/71	1971/72
Gross domestic product at factor cost (expenditure based)	105.4	108.1	110.4	112.7	116.4	118.7	121.2	122.9	124.6	125.4	121.9	124.2	123.6	128.6	2.6	1.3
Consumers' Expenditure:																
All items	103.5	105.3	107.4	109.8	112.7	113.4	116.5	119.5	127.6	122.6	123.9	126.3	128.6	131.4	2.3	6.8
Clothing	103.8	108.4	108.7	109.6	115.1	116.0	119.9	120.6	128.7	122.9	125.2	123.9	132.5	133.0	2.4	6.7
Household textiles and soft furnishings	105.0	106.1	107.2	113.3	125.6	123.3	118.3	124.4	137.2	133.3	131.1	135.6	137.8	144.4	2.8	10.3
Output of textiles	105.7	108.3	107.6	105.0	119.2	123.5	124.9	124.8	128.2	124.3	118.7	128.1	131.2	134.7	2.8	2.7
Output of made-up clothing	103.9	109.2	109.1	105.6	107.0	107.5	111.0	116.9	121.3	118.0	118.9	118.7	121.2	126.4	1.9	3.8

TABLE 2. OUTPUT

Index numbers 1963 = 100 (Quarterly figures seasonally adjusted)

	1968 MLH	Weights	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1971 4th qtr	1972 1st qtr	1972 2nd qtr	1972 3rd qtr	1972 4th qtr	Growth rates per cent p.a. 1963/71	Growth rates per cent p.a. 1971/72
Man-made fibres	411	13.6	116.8	128.8	141.7	153.8	200.7	213.2	237.9	251.9	256.8	254.3	231.0	252.9	257.5	286.0	12.3	1.9
Cotton (a) part 412, 413 and	423	23.3	104.9	105.0	100.4	90.0	98.8	100.3	101.0	100.8	97.8	99.6	88.7	98.2	101.4	103.0	—	− 3.0
Woollen and worsted	414	23.1	97.4	96.4	92.7	87.9	93.3	92.3	84.4	79.0	83.0	78.2	78.3	80.9	86.7	85.9	− 2.9	5.1
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	14.8	108.7	113.7	114.0	113.9	132.0	146.7	149.0	147.0	153.7	145.8	145.4	158.9	154.0	156.5	4.9	4.6
Carpets	419	6.1	110.7	112.6	110.4	113.9	126.3	126.0	129.9	138.7	156.6	144.1	144.1	150.5	168.1	163.7	4.2	12.9
All textiles (Order XIII) (b)	411-429	100.0	105.7	108.3	107.6	105.0	119.2	123.5	124.9	124.8	128.2	124.3	118.7	128.1	131.2	134.7	2.8	2.7

(a) Includes part of MLH 423—finishing of cotton and man-made fibre yarns and fabrics. Excludes spinning and weaving of linen from MLH 412 and 413.
(b) In addition to sectors listed above also includes jute, rope, twine and net, lace, narrow fabrics, made-up textiles, textile finishing (part) and other textile industries. Their combined weight in the total index is 22.3 per cent.

TABLE 3. PRODUCTION OF MAN-MADE FIBRES

	1963	1970	1971	1972	1971 1st qtr.	1971 2nd qtr.	1971 3rd qtr.	1971 4th qtr.	1972 1st qtr.	1972 2nd qtr.	1972 3rd qtr.	1972 4th qtr.	Growth rates per cent p.a. 1963/71	Growth rates per cent p.a. 1971/72
	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.		
Staple fibre														
Synthetic	91	375	366	391	94	91	89	92	95	105	93	98	19.0	6.8
Viscose and acetate	298	378	376	408	93	94	91	98	95	107	98	108	2.9	8.5
Total	389	753	742	799	187	185	180	190	190	212	191	206	8.4	7.7
Continuous filament yarn														
Synthetic	142	367	421	433	109	107	101	104	99	106	102	126	14.6	2.9
Viscose and acetate	188	200	188	148	50	46	45	47	32	39	37	40	—	−21.3
Total	330	567	609	581	159	153	146	151	131	145	139	166	7.9	− 4.6
All man-made fibres														
Synthetic	233	742	787	824	203	198	190	196	194	211	195	224	16.4	4.7
Viscose and acetate	486	578	564	556	143	140	136	145	127	146	135	148	1.9	− 1.4
Total	719	1,320	1,351	1,380	346	338	326	341	321	357	330	372	8.2	2.1

Cotton textiles, although showing a lower level of output in 1972 than in 1971, experienced an upturn in activity during the year which promises to carry forward into 1973.

Output of man-made fibres was severely affected by the disruption to power supplies in the first quarter and output failed to pick up significantly until the fourth quarter of the year. As in 1971 the greater part of the increase in output went to export.

As Table 3 shows UK output of continuous filament yarns from early in 1971 shared in the slow-down of world production of synthetic, mainly polyester, filament yarns. To a very large extent this was the result of over capacity having a depressing effect on prices, which in turn tended to dampen production. Home output had also been subdued by the continuing high level of imports and by the lack of any build-up in home output of knitted fabrics. There was, however, a marked upsurge in the fourth quarter and through the year output of staple fibre continued to be fairly buoyant although this was largely derived from high export demand and in the year as a whole exports accounted for nearly 50 per cent of deliveries by UK producers.

The output of carpets rose by 13 per cent in 1972, largely in response to rising demand for tufted carpets both in home and export markets. The level of output rose steeply in the second half of 1972 when it was 13 per cent higher than in the first half of the year.

Output of the woollen and worsted sector reversed its trend over previous years and in 1972 registered its first annual increase since 1968, though output appears to have levelled off in the second half of the year.

Hosiery and knitted goods output rose by 4½ per cent over the year in response to buoyant demand in the home market, but imports would appear to have taken the larger part of the increase.

Prices

Textile and clothing prices have been under strong pressure from the rising cost of imported raw materials affected by the floating of the £ as well as by steep rises in world prices. The cost of raw materials and fuel to the industry rose by 17 per cent in 1972 compared with only one per cent a year between 1963 and 1971 and between the fourth quarters of 1971 and 1972 it rose by 34 per cent. The biggest contributor to this increase was the rise in the price of raw wool. In the fourth quarter of 1972 it was nearly 2½ times the level of a year earlier though it was then at a particularly low level. The price continued to rise through the fourth quarter and is estimated to have risen by a further 36 per cent between December 1972 and February 1973.

In response to the rise in raw material costs textile prices rose (*continued on next page*)

TABLE 4. CONSUMPTION OF FIBRES

	1963	1970	1971	1972	1971 1st qtr.	1971 2nd qtr.	1971 3rd qtr.	1971 4th qtr.	1972 1st qtr.	1972 2nd qtr.	1972 3rd qtr.	1972 4th qtr.	Growth rates per cent p.a. 1963/71	Growth rates per cent p.a. 1971/72
	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.		
In 'cotton' spinning														
raw cotton	483	364	307	285	92	75	67	73	69	71	68	77	– 5.5	– 7.2
man-made staple fibre														
rayon	102	74	74	71	19	17	18	20	18	18	16	19	– 3.9	– 4.1
other	7	71	79	76	23	20	18	18	17	19	18	22	35.0	– 3.8
In top making, wool spinning and felting														
wool and animal hair	493	367	341	372	90	90	74	87	91	96	88	97	– 4.5	9.1
man-made staple fibre	108	184	169	190	43	41	37	48	46	48	44	52	5.7	12.4

TABLE 5. PRICES

Index numbers 1963=100

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1971 1st qtr	1971 2nd qtr	1971 3rd qtr	1971 4th qtr	1972 1st qtr	1972 2nd qtr	1972 3rd qtr	1972 4th qtr
Price index numbers of output (home sales):																	
All manufactured products	102.9	106.8	109.6	110.9	115.3	119.8	127.7	137.7	145.0	134.4	137.2	139.2	140.0	141.6	143.4	146.0	148.9
Textile industries	102.5	103.7	105.2	104.1	107.8	111.5	115.8	121.3	129.8	119.1	120.8	122.4	123.0	124.9	127.9	130.9	135.3
Man-made fibre cloth	101.4	104.3	105.3	103.0	106.2	108.5	113.5	119.3	126.2	116.7	118.7	121.0	121.1	121.7	124.1	127.4	131.4
Cotton cloth	104.6	109.9	111.6	111.0	123.8	133.1	144.0	152.6	164.2	148.6	150.8	155.0	156.2	158.0	162.8	166.7	169.2
Worsted cloth	103.7	102.0	104.4	104.0	108.9	113.1	117.6	121.2	134.4	119.4	122.1	122.4	120.8	122.3	128.4	133.7	153.0
Socks, stockings and tights (including pantihose)	99.0	97.5	96.6	95.5	95.1	95.3	94.9	96.0	97.6	96.0	95.9	96.0	96.1	96.4	96.3	97.6	99.9
Knitted underwear and nightwear	102.5	105.6	107.4	108.6	110.2	114.6	117.3	121.1	129.7	121.1	120.8	120.8	121.7	125.4	127.8	129.1	136.6
Knitted outerwear	102.5	104.3	106.7	107.4	106.4	107.6	109.7	111.5	115.6	111.2	111.3	111.6	111.7	112.8	114.5	116.7	118.2
Carpets	104.8	105.6	108.4	109.3	110.1	114.4	119.3	125.3	134.3	122.9	125.5	126.2	126.7	128.2	130.8	135.2	143.1
Made-up clothing	101.6	103.6	106.2	106.9	108.5	111.3	115.3	122.3	128.3	120.6	121.1	123.2	124.1	125.7	127.4	128.9	131.3
Price index numbers of materials and fuel purchased:																	
Textile industries	102.0	97.8	99.8	95.9	102.6	103.6	104.0	108.8	127.2	105.6	108.6	110.1	110.2	115.7	119.5	126.2	147.2
Commodities wholly or mainly imported																	
Raw cotton	100.8	99.1	94.8	97.2	112.1	104.0	107.9	122.5	124.8	114.4	118.2	125.0	127.0	129.6	121.8	117.4	130.5
Raw wool	103.7	88.8	93.4	81.8	85.7	83.2	74.3	69.4	113.4	67.5	70.3	70.4	69.2	82.5	93.5	113.5	164.1

TABLE 6. EMPLOYMENT IN TEXTILES (a)

Thousands

	MLH	June 1969	June 1970	March 1971	June 1971	Sept. 1971	Dec. 1971	March 1972	June 1972	Sept. 1972	Dec. 1972
Great Britain											
Textiles:	411-429	696.2	667.6	632.9	612.3	606.8	595.4	581.9	580.3	583.4	579.2
Production of man-made fibres	411	44.6	47.0	45.5	44.2	43.3	42.8	42.0	41.2	40.6	39.8
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	84.1	83.5	81.0	76.7	75.6	72.7	68.4	66.7	67.1	67.8
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	65.9	62.4	58.1	56.3	55.7	54.2	52.6	51.5	51.1	50.9
Woollen and worsted	414	154.6	142.2	126.4	120.1	117.7	114.0	112.7	114.0	115.2	113.9
Hosiery and other Knitted goods	417	133.8	130.7	130.3	124.1	129.6	128.6	126.3	126.8	128.4	127.9
Carpets	419	45.8	43.8	42.4	41.3	41.6	42.0	41.6	42.3	43.0	43.5
Textile finishing	423	61.0	57.6	54.4	53.2	53.2	53.3	51.9	51.4	51.7	52.0
Clothing	441-449	399.6	377.3	377.6	377.5	381.9	380.5	372.3	371.7	375.1	372.6
Northern Ireland											
Textiles	411-429	47.9	48.4	46.2	44.2	43.2	42.9	43.0	43.0	41.1	42.7

(a) Employees in employment at middle of each month.

ACTIVITY IN THE TEXTILES INDUSTRY
continued

by about 7 per cent in 1972 compared with a rise of 5 per cent in the price of all manufactured goods. For made-up clothing the rise was slightly less, just under 5 per cent. The steep increase in wool prices has caused above average price rises for all wool based products, the price of spun worsted yarns being 55 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1972 than a year earlier. Woven carpet prices rose by 16 per cent in the same period.

Employment

Between the fourth quarters of 1971 and 1972 employment in textiles fell by 3 per cent, a considerable slackening compared with the 8 per cent fall in the previous 12 months. The only sector to record an increase over the 12 months was carpets where employment rose by 4 per cent. It is difficult to draw firm conclusions from the movement between the third and fourth quarters because the series are not seasonally adjusted, but compared with changes in the second half of 1971 there are indications of a distinct upturn of employment in cotton spinning and doubling and textile finishing. Contrary to experience in the textile sector, employment in made-up clothing declined more in 1972 than in 1971, by 2 per cent between the fourth quarters of 1971 and 1972 compared with a fall of only 0.1 per cent in the previous twelve months.

Exports and imports

Although the value of exports of most items of textiles and clothing rose in 1972, imports rose faster, partly due to the changes in exchange rates during the year. The crude trade balance (Exports fob less imports cif) for textile fibres worsened to the extent of £43 million compared with an improvement of £25 million in 1971. The rising price of raw wool was a major contributory factor. There was a large positive balance for textile yarns and fabrics though it was £25 million lower than in 1971. For clothing the negative balance increased by £26 million.

Imports of woven synthetic fibre cloth contributed largely to the increase in imports of yarns and fabrics. In 1972 they were 53 per cent greater in value and 62 per cent in quantity than in 1971. Hong Kong was the leading supplier with 14 per cent of the total value in 1972 compared with 10 per cent in 1971. Austria, Italy, Switzerland and the USA also accounted for over 10 per cent. As mentioned in the previous article most of the imports from Hong Kong were polyester/cotton fabrics which have now been brought under voluntary restraint.

Cotton cloth imports on the other hand rose by only five per cent in value and fell by 15 per cent in quantity, reflecting a fall in the lower priced grey cloth of 19 per cent in value and an increase in imports of finished cloth of 36 per cent. Imports of finished cloth from EEC countries, accounting for one third of the total, rose by

TABLE 7. CRUDE TRADE BALANCE (a)

£ million at current prices

									1971				1972			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr(b)	4th qtr
Textile fibres (Div. 26)																		
Exports	108.4	106.0	92.4	90.8	80.1	93.2	101.8	96.4	87.3	108.1	20.4	23.3	21.1	22.5	24.2	30.3	20.5	33.1
Imports	267.6	276.7	232.8	220.2	196.3	219.4	210.4	183.9	150.0	213.7	41.4	40.3	35.2	33.1	51.5	56.6	44.2	61.4
Balance	−159.2	−170.7	−140.4	−129.4	−116.2	−126.2	−108.6	− 87.6	−62.7	−105.6	−21.0	−17.0	−14.1	−10.6	−27.3	−26.3	−23.7	−28.3
Textile yarns, fabrics etc. (Div. 65)																		
Export	259.7	283.2	282.8	270.7	258.5	309.3	360.6	396.8	425.8	445.4	94.7	110.7	102.4	118.0	105.0	116.2	92.8	131.4
Imports	144.7	177.0	151.5	158.8	182.0	231.2	238.7	256.4	324.9	369.7	80.1	76.9	80.6	87.3	90.0	88.6	83.8	107.3
Balance	+115.0	+106.2	+131.3	+111.9	+76.5	+78.1	+121.9	+140.4	+100.9	+75.7	+14.6	+33.8	+21.8	+30.7	+15.0	+27.6	+9.0	+24.1
Clothing (Div. 84)																		
Exports	40.0	44.3	50.1	53.4	64.3	84.5	108.5	123.1	129.5	144.3	26.2	27.7	37.6	38.0	31.9	30.9	39.0	42.5
Imports	64.7	73.3	57.3	68.7	83.4	110.1	124.5	129.4	178.2	218.8	40.7	43.0	45.3	49.2	53.0	49.0	52.5	64.3
Balance	−24.7	−29.0	−7.2	−15.3	−19.1	−25.6	−16.0	−6.3	−48.7	−74.5	−14.5	−15.3	−7.7	−11.2	−21.1	−18.1	−13.5	−21.8

(a) Imports cif, exports fob.
(b) Trade affected by dock strike 28th July to 21st August.

TABLE 8. IMPORTS

£ million at current prices (cif)

	Textile fibres (Div. 26)		Textile yarns, fabrics and made-up articles (Div. 65)										Clothing (Div. 84)		
	Man-made fibres tow and waste (266)	Total textile fibres	Woollen and worsted yarns (651.2)	Cotton yarns and thread (651.3 and .4)	Continuous filament yarns (part 651.6 and 651.7)	Spun man-made fibre yarns (part 651.6 and 651.7)	Cotton woven fabrics (652)	Woollen and worsted woven fabrics (653.2)	Man-made fibre woven fabrics (653.5 and .6)	Knitted fabrics (653.7)	Carpets (657.5 and .6)	Total yarns, fabrics, etc.	Made-up clothing (841.1 and .2)	Hosiery and knitted garments (part * 841.4)	Total clothing
1963	9.4	267.6	3.2	6.8	7.2	0.6	54.2	8.8	15.6	3.6	13.9	144.7	32.2	27.5	64.7
1964	12.9	276.7	3.3	6.3	15.0	1.1	64.2	9.8	21.9	3.8	14.8	177.0	38.4	28.7	73.3
1965	14.5	232.8	2.0	6.4	14.4	0.6	49.8	7.4	19.1	2.7	13.9	151.5	31.5	21.3	57.3
1966	12.6	220.2	2.3	6.9	14.5	0.9	48.5	9.7	19.7	3.2	14.0	158.8	38.3	24.8	68.7
1967	12.1	196.3	1.8	8.3	12.4	2.2	55.7	9.8	26.8	4.7	14.6	182.0	44.3	33.5	83.4
1968	17.4	219.4	2.0	8.8	25.4	3.6	67.3	8.8	33.0	7.0	18.8	231.2	58.4	44.9	110.1
1969	15.3	210.4	2.6	9.1	38.0	4.8	58.0	7.6	36.4	9.6	18.1	238.7	68.8	49.0	124.5
1970	13.3	183.9	3.9	9.8	38.4	5.6	53.5	7.6	42.2	13.0	20.1	256.4	70.7	51.4	129.4
1971	16.9	150.0	4.1	10.2	54.2	7.3	70.4	7.9	57.1	16.6	22.0	324.9	99.6	68.8	178.2
1972	24.9	213.7	6.3	12.5	52.8	9.2	74.2	8.2	78.6	14.0	28.0	369.7	123.7	82.7	218.8
1971 Jan-Mar	4.3	41.4	1.0	2.6	12.5	1.7	18.7	1.6	14.0	4.0	5.3	80.1	23.1	15.6	40.7
Apr-June	4.1	40.3	1.1	2.4	12.6	2.0	15.4	2.5	13.6	4.2	5.1	76.9	24.2	16.5	43.0
July-Sept	4.4	35.2	0.9	2.3	14.3	1.6	16.3	2.2	14.4	4.2	5.7	80.6	24.2	18.4	45.3
Oct-Dec	4.1	33.1	1.1	2.9	14.8	2.0	20.0	1.6	15.1	4.2	5.9	87.3	28.1	18.3	49.2
1972 Jan-Mar	5.3	51.5	1.3	3.2	14.4	2.0	18.7	1.8	17.7	3.8	6.3	90.0	30.7	19.7	53.0
Apr-June	5.8	56.6	1.5	3.3	12.6	2.1	17.4	2.1	18.0	3.7	6.5	88.6	27.7	18.9	49.0
July-Sept†	6.2	44.2	1.5	2.7	10.8	2.0	16.1	2.0	19.5	3.1	6.8	83.8	28.9	20.5	52.5
Oct.-Dec.	7.6	61.4	2.0	3.3	15.0	3.1	22.0	2.3	23.4	3.4	8.4	107.3	36.4	23.6	64.3

Source: Overseas Trade Statistics.

TABLE 9. EXPORTS

£ million at current prices (fob)

	Textile fibres (Div. 26)		Textile yarns, fabrics and made-up articles (Div. 65)											Clothing (Div. 84)		
	Man-made fibres tow and waste (266)	Total textile fibres	Woollen and worsted yarns (651.2)	Cotton yarns and thread (651.3 and .4)	Continuous filament yarns (part 651.6 and 651.7)	Spun man-made fibre yarns (part 651.6 and 651.7	Cotton woven fabrics (652)	Woollen and worsted woven fabrics (653.2)	Man-made fibre woven fabrics (653.5 and .6)	Knitted fabrics (653.7)	Carpets (657.5 and .6)	Total yarns, fabrics, etc.	Made-up clothing (841.1 and .2)	Hosiery and knitted garments (part * 841.4)	Total clothing
1963	16.0	108.4	21.3	12.7	30.3	1.7	31.8	64.2	16.3	4.3	13.2	259.7	19.1	13.5	40.0
1964	19.4	106.0	22.1	13.0	37.0	2.5	32.3	67.5	19.6	4.6	16.4	283.2	21.4	14.5	44.3
1965	20.7	92.4	20.5	10.4	34.9	2.4	32.0	68.2	21.2	4.9	18.3	282.8	25.7	15.6	50.1
1966	21.4	90.8	20.0	10.5	35.5	2.8	27.6	64.2	17.1	5.9	19.6	270.7	28.2	16.5	53.4
1967	25.2	80.1	18.0	10.2	36.9	2.8	23.9	60.1	18.2	7.2	19.8	258.5	34.8	20.5	64.3
1968	33.6	93.2	20.4	10.7	46.1	4.3	28.2	66.5	20.6	11.4	29.5	309.3	45.7	26.2	84.5
1969	42.3	101.8	23.3	11.4	53.7	7.0	28.4	71.3	27.5	21.2	37.3	360.6	58.5	34.1	108.5
1970	47.0	96.4	23.4	11.0	68.6	8.6	26.7	70.1	32.3	38.9	39.4	396.8	60.5	45.0	123.1
1971	45.5	87.3	23.3	10.1	80.4	9.6	28.6	62.8	31.6	54.4	43.5	425.8	61.8	49.0	129.5
1972	56.5	108.1	27.3	11.7	83.8	10.9	29.0	66.9	37.4	43.2	51.6	445.4	70.2	53.5	144.3
1971 Jan-Mar	10.0	20.4	5.2	2.4	17.4	2.4	6.2	13.2	7.7	13.3	8.9	94.7	12.8	9.7	26.2
Apr-June	12.5	23.3	6.5	2.5	21.2	2.9	7.0	17.5	7.8	13.9	10.5	110.7	13.6	9.7	27.7
July-Sept	10.8	21.1	5.3	2.4	19.2	1.7	7.6	15.5	7.3	12.8	10.2	102.4	17.8	14.7	37.6
Oct-Dec	12.2	22.5	6.3	2.8	22.6	2.6	7.8	16.6	8.8	14.4	13.9	118.0	17.6	14.9	38.0
1972 Jan-Mar	13.1	24.2	6.1	2.7	19.9	2.5	7.5	13.7	9.5	11.9	11.4	105.0	16.1	10.9	31.9
Apr-June	16.6	30.3	7.6	3.0	21.6	3.1	7.1	17.4	10.0	11.7	12.5	116.2	15.7	10.7	30.9
July-Sept†	10.9	20.5	5.8	2.4	17.6	2.2	5.6	15.6	7.2	9.2	10.2	92.8	18.6	15.5	39.0
Oct.-Dec.	15.9	33.1	7.8	3.6	24.7	3.1	8.8	20.2	10.7	10.4	17.5	131.4	19.8	16.4	42.5

Source: Overseas Trade Statistics. * less 841.45.
† Trade affected by dock strike 28th July to 21st August.

nearly 50 per cent and those from EFTA countries, a quarter of the total, rose by 38 per cent. From the USA they nearly doubled in the year and amounted to 12 per cent of the total.

Despite the overall increase in imports of yarns and fabrics there were some reductions in 1972. Imports of continuous filament yarn which rose sharply in 1971 fell back in value in 1972, reflecting at least partly the drop in polyester yarn prices, although there was a modest increase in quantity. Imports of knitted fabrics also dropped by 16 per cent from their high 1971 level.

The main contribution to the modest increase of 5 per cent in exports of yarns and fabrics came from man-made fibre fabrics up by 19 per cent to £37.4 million, from carpets up by 19 per cent to nearly £52 million and from woollen and worsted fabrics up by 7 per cent to just under £67 million. Exports of carpets to EFTA, which remained the most important market with 39 per cent of the total, increased by 21 per cent. Switzerland was the largest single market with 11 per cent of the total. Exports of woollen and worsted fabrics to EEC countries increased by 23 per cent—to France they rose by as much as 46 per cent—and accounted for 23 per cent of their total value compared with 20 per cent in 1971. There was also a marked rise of 23 per cent in value to EFTA. Against these increases there was a fall of 6 per cent in exports of woollen and worsted fabrics to the Commonwealth, and of 12 per cent to Japan.

As with textiles there were increased imports of clothing in 1972. Imports of woven clothing went up by 28 per cent at current prices, and of knitted clothing by 26 per cent. There were large increases in imports of woven clothing from EEC, up by 46 per cent, and from EFTA, up 42 per cent, but the largest supplier was still Hong Kong, up 19 per cent, and accounting for over 40 per cent of the total. Hong Kong also accounted for 40 per cent of the imports of knitted clothing, increasing its supplies by 24 per cent in 1972 and there was a marked rise in imports from Taiwan.

Exports of clothing also increased in 1972, but at a slower rate than imports: 14 per cent for woven clothing and 11 per cent for knitted clothing. In both cases EFTA was the principal market.

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act, 1972, during the week ended Friday, March 30, 1973.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Two Boys and a Donkey	BR/E 36706/1/4/78	26	March 28	Miracle Films Ltd.	Three Jay Productions Ltd.
Baxter	BR/E 36711/1/4/78	106	March 28	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Performing Arts Ltd.
Gardens of Britain	BR/E 36712/1/4/78	21	March 28	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Ronald H. Riley & Associates Ltd.
Movietone News 2286	BR/E 36564/1/4/78	8	March 30	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2286A	BR/E 36565/1/4/78	7	March 30	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
Wife by Night	EC 36705/1/4/78	69	March 28	Miracle Films Ltd.	Peg Cinemat, Rome
Forbidden Decameron	EC 36707/1/4/78	90	March 28	Miracle Films Ltd.	Prod. Cinemat. Roma Film, Rome
The Blonde in the Blue Movie	EC 36710/1/4/78	104	March 28	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	International Film Company, S.p.A., Rome
Faustine	EC 36715/1/4/78	97	March 29	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.	Parc Films, Paris, Union Generale Cinematographique, Paris. Marianne Productions, Paris and Universal Productions France, Paris
A Gorgeous Bird Like Me	EC 36720/1/4/78	98	March 29	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Les Films Du Carrosse, Paris, Simar Films, Paris and Columbia S.A., Paris
			FOREIGN		
The Life and Times of Judge Roy Bean	F 36708	123	March 28	Cinerama Releasing (UK) Ltd.	First Artists
Bluebeard	F 36709	124	March 28	Cinerama Releasing (UK) Ltd.	Barnaby Productions, Paris
Fist of Fury	F 36713	106	March 28	Cathay Films Ltd.	Golden Harvest (Int.) Ltd., Hong Kong
J. W. Coop	F 36714	112	March 28	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Robertson & Associates
Curtain Razor	F 36716	7	March 29	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Warner Bros. Productions Inc.
The Deadly Trap	F 36717	97	March 29	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Les Films Corona, Paris
Black Gunn	F 36718	95	March 29	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	World Film Services Ltd.
Last Tango In Paris	F 34719	129	March 29	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Produzioni Europee Associate, Roma

Index of retail prices for February

THE index of retail prices for all items for February 20, 1973 was 172.4 (January 16, 1962 = 100). This represents an increase of 0.6 per cent on January (171.3) and of 7.9 per cent on February 1972 (159.8).

The index for all items excluding food in February 1973 was 168.8—an increase of 0.2 per cent (0.4 points) on January.

The index for foods in February was 183.7—an increase of 1.8 per cent (3.3 points) on January.

The rise in the all items index in February was due mainly to higher prices for eggs, tomatoes and other fresh vegetables, some other foods, clothing and footwear.

The movements for the main groups of the index are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 1

	All items		All items except seasoned food			
		Percentage change over		Percentage change over		
	Index January 16, 1962 = 100	previous 12 months	Index January 16, 1962 = 100	1 month	6 months	6 months at an annual rate*
1972						
September	166.4	+7.0	166.2	+0.7	+3.7	+7.6
October	168.7	+7.9	168.7	+1.5	+4.3	+8.7
November	169.3	+7.6	169.1	+0.2	+4.2	+8.6
December	170.2	+7.7	169.7	+0.4	+3.9	+8.0
1973						
January	171.3	+7.7	170.8	+0.6	+4.1	+8.5
February	172.4	+7.9	171.4	+0.4	+3.8	+7.8

* Calculated at a compound rate.

TABLE 2: GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

	Indices (January 16, 1962 = 100)		Percentage change January 16 to February 20
	January 16, 1973	February 20, 1973	
All items	171.3	172.4	+0.6
Food	180.4	183.7	+1.8
Seasonal food	187.1	199.8	+6.8
Other food	179.5	181.0	+0.8
All items excluding food	168.4	168.8	+0.2
Alcoholic drink	163.3	163.3	Nil
Tobacco	141.6	141.6	Nil
Housing	203.8	204.2	+0.2
Fuel and light	178.3	178.3	Nil
Durable household goods	144.2	144.4	+0.1
Clothing and footwear	146.8	148.2	+1.0
Transport and vehicles	159.4	159.7	+0.2
Miscellaneous goods	169.8	170.1	+0.2
Services	189.6	189.9	+0.2
Meals out	190.2	191.8	+0.8

Notes

The retail prices index measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of goods and services purchased by most households in the United Kingdom. The expenditure of certain higher-income households and households of retired people dependent mainly on social-security benefits is excluded. The index covers a large and representative selection of goods and services for which price movements are measured in 200 towns throughout the country. The prices of nearly 350 separate goods and services are regularly collected and approximately 150,000 separate price quotations are used each month in compiling the index. The expenditure pattern on which the index is based is revised each year using information from the Family Expenditure Survey.

Seasonal variations in the index of retail prices are due largely to a very few items of 'seasonal food', that is, those items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations. These items account for about 5 per cent of total retail expenditure. If the variations caused by these items is removed, the underlying trend of the figures can be seen more clearly.

Rates of change of indices can be calculated over periods of any length. However, rates calculated over periods as long as 12 months are slow to detect changes of trend, while calculations over periods as short as three months give rather volatile results. To help in assessing trends, rates of change in the index of all items except seasonal food are shown in table 1 over successive periods of six months. The index is given in full in the *Department of Employment Gazette.*

TEXTILES

Orders and deliveries

IN the three months ended January 1973 net new orders received by the textile industry were provisionally estimated to have been 1 per cent more than in the three months ended October 1972; deliveries were 3 per cent more. Orders-on-hand at the end of January were 2 per cent more than at the end of October. These comparisons are based on the seasonally adjusted series in the accompanying table.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries

	Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
	December 1962 = 100		Average 1963 Deliveries = 100		Average 1963 Deliveries = 100	
1963	117		105		100	
1964	129		106		103	
1965	124		103		104	
1966	105		97		102	
1967	118		102		99	
1968	144		118		111	
1969	134		113		113	
1970	125		112		114	
1971	126		113		113	
1972	135		124		122	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1970 1st quarter	137	132	118	113	114	114
2nd quarter	130	129	109	110	117	114
3rd quarter	127	131	102	116	105	114
4th quarter	125	125	119	110	121	116
1971 1st quarter	123	118	113	106	114	113
2nd quarter	126	124	115	116	112	110
3rd quarter	117	120	95	110	104	114
4th quarter	126	126	129	120	120	114
1972 1st quarter	132	125	117	110	110	110
2nd quarter	129	124	119	120	121	121
3rd quarter	125	128	113	131	118	126
4th quarter	135	135	149	138	138	130
1971 May	126	123	120	122	119	118
June	126	124	113	113	111	109
July	119	119	76	101	98	115
August	118	120	94	118	99	115
September	117	120	115	110	116	112
October	118	119	129	116	125	117
November	120	118	133	110	127	116
December	126	126	126	135	108	108
1972 January	129	126	121	119	111	117
February	129	125	103	97	104	100
March	132	125	126	114	116	114
April	129	123	110	112	117	119
May	130	124	124	126	123	124
June	129	124	123	120	124	120
July	127	129	104	139	110	124
August	123	128	97	125	110	125
September	125	128	137	128	133	129
October	132	134	165	145	142	127
November	133	132	160	123	145	127
December	135	135	133	145	127	136
1973 January p	139	137	132	133	120	128

Complete description and notes on the construction of the above tables can be found in *Trade and Industry*, dated December 30, 1970 (page 587).

Made-up clothing: orders and deliveries

In the three months ended January 1973 net new orders received by the clothing industry were provisionally estimated to have been 8 per cent less than in the three months ended October 1972; deliveries were 1 per cent higher. Orders-on-hand at the end of January were approximately at the same level as at the end of October. These comparisons are based on the seasonally adjusted series in the accompanying table.

MADE-UP CLOTHING

Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries

	Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
	December 1962 = 100		Average 1963 Deliveries = 100		Average 1963 Deliveries = 100	
1963	107		101		100	
1964	112		104		104	
1965	137		112		109	
1966	114		106		109	
1967	124		107		105	
1968	148		110		107	
1969	143		107		107	
1970	155		112		111	
1971	184		120		116	
1972	194		121		121	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1970 1st quarter	140	149	109	114	110	110
2nd quarter	151	142	115	106	109	110
3rd quarter	142	151	105	115	110	110
4th quarter	155	155	121	115	114	112
1971 1st quarter	153	169	118	121	119	116
2nd quarter	184	183	130	123	113	116
3rd quarter	161	176	102	112	115	116
4th quarter	184	184	131	121	118	118
1972 1st quarter	169	179	111	116	119	118
2nd quarter	194	188	131	123	117	118
3rd quarter	178	195	112	125	120	121
4th quarter	194	189	135	122	126	126
1971 August	160	173	81	109	104	116
September	161	176	132	121	130	115
October	167	176	143	119	133	119
November	185	180	153	123	124	117
December	184	184	96	123	99	117
1972 January	179	178	102	116	110	124
February	173	178	109	110	118	110
March	169	179	122	121	128	119
April	174	185	131	129	122	120
May	202	197	159	137	113	118
June	194	188	103	101	115	116
July	179	178	93	106	118	123
August	183	197	113	151	108	120
September	178	195	129	118	136	120
October	192	201	163	135	141	126
November	209	202	161	130	134	127
December	194	189	79	102	104	124
1973 January p	204	202	124	141	106	120

Production in the cotton industry

The volume of production in the cotton industry (including processing of man-made continuous filament yarns and finishing) in January 1973 was 5 per cent less than in January 1972.

Statistics issued by the Textile Statistics Bureau show that in January 1973 the amount of cloth woven was 8 per cent less than in the corresponding period of last year. Production of both single and doubled yarn remained at about the same level.

PRODUCTION IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY

Annual totals and weekly averages

	Single yarn(†)		Doubled yarn		Processed filament yarn	Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (‡)	Spun man-made yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Textured yarn (§)	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	Million lb.					Million lin. yards	
1963	488.7	127.0	131.4	107.0	..	1,014.1	560.3
1964	508.1	145.9	136.1	120.0	40.7	1,033.1	610.1
1965	484.8	142.5	131.5	120.3	47.5	1,015.0	624.4
1966	455.7	136.2	123.1	110.2	62.2	915.3	616.6
1967	383.8	124.8	108.1	105.2	78.4	745.0	529.8
1968	377.4	148.7	110.0	114.6	113.6	730.7	554.8
1969	366.4	161.3	103.2	134.3	150.5	723.4	588.5
1970	349.8	170.7	95.2	126.3	181.7	686.4	529.6
1971	293.2	183.6	187.3		213.0	611.4	524.7
1972	267.6	180.2	166.2		**	561.0	513.8
1971 July	4.8	2.9	3.4		3.3	7.3	7.4
August	5.6	3.7	3.5		3.6	12.0	10.2
September*	4.8	3.2	2.9		3.8	10.8	9.1
October	6.0	4.0	3.8		4.6	12.7	11.2
November	5.9	3.8	3.7		4.7	12.6	11.3
December*	4.5	2.9	2.9		3.9	10.6	9.3
1972 January	5.7	3.6	3.5		**	11.6	10.9
February	4.1	2.4	2.7		**	9.3	8.7
March*	5.1	3.6	3.2		**	11.1	10.2
April	5.4	3.8	3.3		**	11.8	10.6
May	5.7	4.0	3.6		**	12.2	11.1
June*	4.4	3.2	2.8		**	11.6	9.7
July	4.7	3.1	2.8		**	6.9	7.2
August*	5.4	3.8	3.2		**	11.3	9.8
September	4.5	3.0	2.9		**	9.8	9.2
October	5.9	4.0	3.7		**	11.9	10.9
November*	5.9	3.9	3.6		**	11.6	10.7
December	4.9	3.3	3.0		**	9.8	9.4
1973 January	5.5	3.8	3.5		**	10.2	10.6

(†) Spun in the cotton industry. (‡) Including yarns wholly of cotton waste and mixture yarn of cotton and cotton waste. (§) Deliveries. ** Not available.

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Output in the wool textile industry

THE volume of production in the wool textile industry in January 1973 was 5 per cent more than in January 1972.

Statistics issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that in January 1973 deliveries of woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 16 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1972; deliveries of worsted yarn (excluding semi-worsted yarns) were 19 per cent more. Production of wool and hair tops was 11 per cent more and that of man-made fibre tops 2 per cent more.

OUTPUT IN THE WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY

	Consumption	Production			Deliveries			
	Raw Wool (Clean weight)	Tops		Woollen Yarn (†)	Worsted Yarn ($)	Woven Fabrics (excluding blankets) (‡)		Blankets (†)
		Wool and Hair	Man-made Fibres			Woollen	Worsted	
	Million kilos					Million sq. yds.		
1963	207.7	137.9	19.1	142.0	108.7	176.8	148.6	35.1
1964	189.7	120.3	25.8	147.8	105.8	177.1	148.3	32.9
1965	182.6	112.3	25.9	146.0	103.2	175.3	147.6	32.8
1966	176.1	104.2	28.5	142.7	100.2	168.4	133.9	30.5
1967	163.3	92.1	27.6	138.1	89.6	163.2	131.3	28.7
1968	177.5	96.6	36.4	147.4	98.2	162.4	132.3	32.7
1969	174.5	92.0	42.2	142.2	100.5	155.6	130.6	32.2
1970	153.1	79.7	44.6	129.4	97.6	138.1	119.3	29.4
1971	141.2	66.2	36.6	130.7	93.0	121.9	100.3	34.1
1972	152.3	75.1	45.9	130.9	101.6	119.4	100.1	34.5
1970 1st quarter	41.8	22.5	11.2	33.7	24.5	33.3	31.0	7.5
2nd quarter	41.7	22.2	11.5	33.5	26.1	36.8	31.1	6.3
3rd quarter	32.8	17.5	10.5	27.9	21.9	33.8	26.5	6.9
4th quarter	36.8	17.6	11.3	34.3	25.0	34.3	30.8	8.6
1971 1st quarter	37.4	17.7	8.4	35.4	23.6	30.0	27.4	9.1
2nd quarter	37.4	17.1	8.7	34.9	23.8	33.1	24.5	7.4
3rd quarter	30.4	15.0	8.4	27.2	21.6	29.3	22.5	8.1
4th quarter	36.0	16.5	11.2	33.2	23.9	29.6	25.9	9.5
1972 1st quarter	37.2	18.7	11.0	32.3	24.2	27.0	24.8	8.7
2nd quarter	39.3	19.5	11.8	33.8	26.6	30.7	24.7	6.8
3rd quarter	36.0	18.1	10.8	29.8	23.5	29.9	23.4	8.5
4th quarter	39.8	19.0	12.4	35.2	27.2	31.9	27.3	10.5
1971 October	11.8	5.2	3.0	10.9	8.0	9.9	8.3	3.2
November	12.2	5.6	4.3	11.2	8.6	10.2	9.1	3.2
December	12.0	5.7	3.9	11.2	7.4	9.4	8.5	3.1
1972 January	12.2	6.1	4.2	10.4	8.1	9.0	8.5	3.0
February	10.8	5.5	2.9	9.2	7.2	7.9	7.4	2.8
March	14.2	7.1	3.9	12.7	8.9	10.1	8.9	2.9
April	11.8	6.1	3.6	10.0	8.0	8.7	7.6	2.3
May	13.8	6.6	4.3	12.0	9.6	11.2	8.6	2.1
June	13.7	6.8	3.9	11.7	9.0	10.8	8.5	2.4
July	11.4	6.6	4.0	8.1	6.9	9.0	7.6	2.2
August	11.1	4.6	3.2	10.7	8.5	10.8	7.4	3.1
September	13.5	6.9	3.6	10.9	8.1	10.1	8.4	3.2
October	13.4	6.2	4.2	11.9	9.6	11.7	9.4	3.8
November	14.1	6.9	4.3	12.4	9.5	11.3	9.9	3.3
December	12.3	5.9	3.9	10.9	8.1	8.9	8.0	3.4
1973 January	14.3	6.8	4.2	12.9	9.5	10.4	9.8	3.9

(†) Estimated. (‡) Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components. ($) From January 1969 includes semi-worsted yarn; previously yarn of this type was not separately distinguished and the small quantities involved were divided between the woollen and worsted yarn headings. In January deliveries of semi-worsted yarn were 1.0 million kilos.

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NATIONAL FOOD SURVEY

Household food consumption in the fourth quarter of 1972

THE main results of the National Food Survey in the fourth quarter of 1972 are summarised in the accompanying tables. The estimates, which were derived from records provided by a sample of 1,736 households throughout Great Britain, are directly comparable with the corresponding results for the previous three quarters but not with those for earlier periods because of improvements introduced into the Survey in January, 1972 (see footnote) which result in the averages of expenditure and consumption per person per week during 1972 being approximately 1½ per cent lower than they otherwise would have been.

Average expenditure on food bought for consumption in the home (excluding sweets and soft drinks) was £2.50 per person per week in the fourth quarter of 1972, 8p (3.5 per cent) more than in the previous quarter. About half this increase was due to changes in the pattern of food purchases, principally an increase in purchases of carcase meat, while expenditure on seasonal foods fell by nearly 12 per cent. Compared with a year previously, expenditure rose by 13p (5.3 per cent) of which 7p was increased spending on convenience foods.

Average consumption of liquid milk increased slightly to 4.7 pints per person per week, the same level as a year previously. Purchases of other milk and of cream were maintained, and purchases of cheese at 3.54 oz. per person per week showed very little change compared with the previous year. Consumption of butter at 5.21 oz. continued to recover from the low levels recorded earlier in the year while that of margarine showed very little change at 3.24 oz. Purchases of eggs were unchanged at 4.2 per person per week. Purchases of sugar recovered slightly from the low level recorded in the previous quarter to reach 15.0 oz. per person per week, and consumption of preserves also increased slightly to 2.6 oz.

Consumption of carcase meat showed some recovery from the previous quarter's level, reaching 15.6 oz per person per week. All three carcase meats shared in this recovery; for lamb, this was contrary to the usual seasonal pattern, mainly because the third quarter's level had been affected by the dock strike. Compared with a year before, purchases of beef were lower at 7.2 oz., but purchases of lamb (5.2 oz.) and pork (3.2 oz.) were almost unchanged, and purchases of poultry meat rose to 5.5 oz. Purchases of bacon remained lower than in the previous year, but consumption of offal and cooked meat was maintained and that of canned meat increased compared with a year earlier. There was no significant change in

(*continued on next page*)

TABLE 1. ESTIMATES OF AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION

oz. per person per week (a)

	Year 1971 (b)	Year 1972	4th quarter 1971 (b)	3rd quarter 1972	4th quarter 1972
	£	£	£	£	£
Total household food expenditure	2.31	2.41	2.37	2.42	2.50
Liquid milk (pints)	4.74	4.62	4.74	4.57	4.73
Other milk (eq. pints)	0.38	0.40	0.38	0.42	0.40
Cheese	3.63	3.53	3.55	3.46	3.54
Butter	5.53	4.79	5.03	4.85	5.21
Margarine	3.15	3.52	3.73	3.20	3.24
Lard and compound cooking fats	1.98	1.89	2.14	1.74	1.93
Eggs: purchases (number)	4.37	4.24	4.35	4.20	4.20
consumption (number)	4.55	4.41	4.50	4.36	4.30
Preserves	2.71	2.56	2.76	2.29	2.62
Sugar	15.80	15.02	15.81	14.50	15.03
Beef and veal	7.96	6.90	8.18	6.31	7.18
Mutton and lamb	5.41	4.96	5.30	4.67	5.21
Pork	3.04	3.10	3.14	2.83	3.16
Bacon and ham, uncooked	5.12	4.68	5.11	4.54	4.58
Bacon and ham, cooked (including canned)	0.92	0.96	0.90	1.11	0.99
Poultry and cooked chicken	4.92	5.69	5.11	6.09	5.49
Other cooked meat (not canned)	0.68	0.63	0.57	0.67	0.56
Other canned meat	2.24	2.40	2.24	2.53	2.44
Offals	1.29	1.24	1.32	1.15	1.32
Sausages, uncooked	3.69	3.55	3.86	3.51	3.57
Other meat products:					
meat pies and sausage rolls (ready-to-eat)	0.71	0.72	0.68	0.80	0.68
all others (not quick-frozen)	2.20	2.28	2.18	2.19	2.27
Fish, fresh and processed	3.61	3.34	3.69	3.24	3.26
Canned fish	0.63	0.67	0.58	0.76	0.63
Fish and fish products, quick-frozen	0.91	1.04	0.93	1.05	1.03
Fresh green vegetables	13.39	13.28	12.65	16.63	13.33
Tomatoes fresh	3.99	3.66	3.36	5.45	3.42
Other fresh vegetables	10.57	9.86	12.50	8.90	11.24
Quick-frozen vegetables	1.85	2.17	1.91	2.00	2.32
Canned tomatoes	0.85	0.98	0.81	0.74	0.91
Canned peas	2.84	2.95	2.78	2.86	2.86
Canned beans	3.60	3.72	3.69	3.64	3.63
Potatoes (excluding processed):					
purchases	45.65	42.76	48.37	36.72	44.73
consumption	49.18	46.70	52.30	43.03	48.90
Citrus fruit	5.59	4.80	4.18	3.46	4.07
Bananas	3.12	2.88	2.71	2.77	3.08
Apples	7.80	6.57	8.72	5.80	6.71
All other fresh fruit	3.56	3.29	2.95	6.89	2.02
Canned fruit	4.48	4.34	4.31	4.47	4.47
Dried fruit, nuts and fruit and nut products	1.28	1.26	2.30	0.89	2.21
Flour	5.86	5.42	6.30	5.39	5.62
White bread	29.87	28.64	29.35	28.94	27.40
Brown, wholewheat and wholemeal bread	3.07	2.86	3.02	2.73	2.95
Other bread	2.82	2.94	2.72	3.01	3.12
Buns, scones and teacakes	1.42	1.28	1.47	1.04	1.31
Cakes and pastries	4.04	3.83	3.95	3.86	3.91
Chocolate biscuits	1.00	1.03	1.08	1.00	1.06
Other biscuits	4.80	4.59	4.65	4.82	4.63
Breakfast cereals	2.68	2.86	2.60	3.02	2.98
Oatmeal and oat products	0.53	0.58	0.69	0.36	0.61
Canned milk puddings	1.68	1.52	1.67	1.33	1.62
Tea	2.39	2.24	2.36	2.18	2.32
Instant coffee	0.44	0.46	0.49	0.43	0.50
Canned soups	3.09	3.23	3.59	2.44	3.82
Pickles and sauces	1.51	1.57	1.68	1.40	1.72

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
(a) Except where otherwise stated.
(b) Figures for these periods are not directly comparable with those for periods in 1972: see first paragraph of text.

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FOOD CONSUMPTION
continued

consumption of fresh fish, which remained lower than in 1971, but over the year there were increases in purchases of canned fish and of quick-frozen fish and fish products.

Consumption of fresh green vegetables was rather greater, and that of potatoes and other fresh vegetables rather lower, than in the corresponding period of 1971; purchases of quick-frozen vegetables continued to increase, reaching a new high level of 2.32 oz. per person per week, and there were some smaller increases for most canned vegetables. Consumption of apples was appreciably lower than a year previously at 6.7 oz. per person per week, because of reduced supplies, and there were smaller decreases in consumption of all other kinds of fresh fruit except bananas, purchases of which rose to 3.1 oz. Purchases of canned fruit were slightly above the previous year's level.

Purchases of bread at 33.5 oz. per person per week continued to exhibit a downward trend, but purchases of cakes and biscuits remained much the same as a year before. Purchases of breakfast cereals were rather above the previous year's levels. Consumption of tea and of instant coffee barely changed over the year.

The energy and nutrient content of the national average diet in this quarter showed little change from the corresponding quarter of 1971 and the third quarter of 1972 (Table 3). The smallness of the sample of nutritionally more vulnerable households with four or more children precludes consideration of values for single quarters, but the energy and nutrient content of their diets in each of the complete years 1970, 1971 and 1972 showed little change. Intakes of Vitamin C were seasonally lower, largely because of the reduced levels which occur in potatoes at this time of year. Dietary intakes of all nutrients except Vitamin D (see note (b) Table 3) were substantially greater than those recommended by the Department of Health and Social Security.

Footnote: The improvements included a revised method of enumerating the number of persons in the household when some are absent from home for part of the period of the Survey, and the inclusion in the Survey of some households which would formerly have been excluded because *all* household members were obtaining most of their meals away from home. The results printed in Tables 1 and 2 reflect this discontinuity in series, but its effects have been allowed for in the commentary.

TABLE 2. ESTIMATES OF AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD FOOD EXPENDITURE

new pence per person per week

	Year 1971 (a)	Year 1972	4th quarter 1971 (a)	3rd quarter 1972	4th quarter 1972
Total household food expenditure	230.52	240.80	237.35	241.68	250.07
Liquid milk	23.79	24.20	25.16	23.73	25.86
Other milk	2.12	2.57	2.20	2.77	2.56
Cheese	5.71	7.16	6.32	7.09	7.38
Butter	8.23	7.65	8.98	7.11	7.28
Margarine	2.65	3.01	3.24	2.70	2.74
Lard and compound cooking fats	1.22	1.14	1.30	1.06	1.12
Eggs	8.83	7.56	8.66	7.00	7.71
Preserves	1.86	1.94	1.94	1.75	2.04
Sugar	4.11	4.44	4.30	4.13	4.46
Beef and veal	18.96	18.46	20.13	17.47	20.29
Mutton and lamb	9.14	9.66	9.18	9.72	10.85
Pork	5.78	6.55	6.26	5.98	7.17
Bacon and ham, uncooked	9.32	9.70	9.93	9.65	10.58
Bacon and ham, cooked (including canned)	3.13	3.32	3.05	3.85	3.47
Poultry and cooked chicken	6.10	6.93	6.35	7.60	6.95
Other cooked meat (not canned)	1.70	1.74	1.54	1.89	1.60
Other canned meat	3.53	4.18	3.74	4.56	4.46
Offals	2.12	2.16	2.19	2.13	2.31
Sausages, uncooked	4.62	4.85	4.99	4.85	5.10
Other meat products:					
meat pies and sausage rolls (ready-to-eat)	0.99	1.06	1.00	1.16	1.06
all others (not quick-frozen)	3.33	3.71	3.50	3.57	3.85
Fish, fresh and processed	6.11	6.48	6.50	6.39	6.61
Canned fish	1.80	1.96	1.69	2.19	1.92
Fish and fish products, quick-frozen	1.76	2.20	1.82	2.30	2.27
Fresh green vegetables	3.94	4.32	3.57	4.87	4.03
Tomatoes fresh	3.56	3.52	2.41	4.71	2.46
Other fresh vegetables	3.70	3.91	3.84	3.86	4.03
Quick-frozen vegetables	1.88	2.07	1.91	1.92	2.03
Canned tomatoes	0.42	0.46	0.39	0.36	0.43
Canned peas	1.19	1.31	1.17	1.28	1.29
Canned beans	1.59	1.81	1.71	1.78	1.84
Potatoes (excluding processed)	5.61	5.79	4.93	5.79	5.12
Citrus fruit	2.65	2.50	2.37	1.98	2.56
Bananas	1.56	1.62	1.49	1.64	1.81
Apples	3.42	3.44	2.99	3.43	3.55
All other fresh fruit	1.80	1.90	1.42	4.18	1.20
Canned fruit	2.82	2.84	2.79	2.97	2.97
Dried fruit, nuts and fruit and nut products	1.30	1.38	2.45	0.91	2.53
Flour	1.36	1.33	1.45	1.30	1.47
White bread	10.69	11.02	10.64	11.35	10.88
Brown, wholewheat and wholemeal bread	1.35	1.38	1.37	1.34	1.47
Other bread	2.21	2.49	2.20	2.65	2.69
Buns, scones and teacakes	1.28	1.34	1.34	1.13	1.36
Cakes and pastries	5.28	5.54	5.36	5.61	5.94
Chocolate biscuits	1.74	1.96	1.92	1.89	2.05
Other biscuits	4.31	4.44	4.42	4.62	4.67
Breakfast cereals	2.48	2.73	2.48	2.94	2.85
Oatmeal and oat products	0.28	0.34	0.39	0.23	0.37
Canned milk puddings	0.64	0.66	0.68	0.60	0.73
Tea	5.15	4.81	5.07	4.67	5.00
Instant coffee	2.86	2.91	3.16	2.70	3.20
Canned soups	1.48	1.65	1.76	1.31	2.02
Pickles and sauces	1.30	1.42	1.48	1.26	1.62

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
(a) Figures for these periods are not directly comparable with those for periods in 1972: see first paragraph of text.

TABLE 3. ENERGY VALUE AND NUTRIENT CONTENT OF THE HOUSEHOLD DIET AS A PERCENTAGE OF RECOMMENDED INTAKES(a)

	National averages						Families with four or more children			
	Year 1970	Year 1971	4th quarter 1971	3rd quarter 1972	4th quarter 1972	Year 1972	Year 1970	Year 1971	Averages of the October-December quarters in the three most recent years	Year 1972
Energy	111	107	109	102	108	105	100	97	101	98
Protein	128	124	126	123	128	125	114	110	114	114
Calcium	194	193	193	187	194	189	164	163	165	157
Iron	124	122	125	118	127	122	110	104	110	111
Thiamin	124	124	125	133	140	136	118	116	122	137
Riboflavin	130	128	129	148	154	149	131	126	141	160
Nicotinic acid equivalent	194	190	193	187	199	192	192	174	183	188
Vitamin C	184	186	178	198	179	177	164	160	158	151
Vitamin A (Retinol equivalent)	200	197	209	188	208	196	190	188	194	179
Viatmin D (b)	84	85	86	84	86	87	58	64	62	67

(a) Department of Health and Social Security. *Recommended Intakes of Nutrients for the United Kingdom.* Reports on Public Health and Medical Subjects, No. 120, HMSO, 1969.
(b) The Survey does not evaluate welfare and pharmaceutical sources of this (or any other) vitamin. Furthermore, most adults need no dietary vitamin D, since they obtain all they need from the action of sunlight on the skin.

Vehicle production in February

Summary

THE growth of output in the road motor vehicle industry has shown a clear pause in recent months, though production continued markedly higher than a year ago. To some extent this effect has been due to the impact of industrial disputes outside the motor manufacturing industry which reduced the output of cars and, in small measure, commercial vehicles in February. Production of both passenger cars and commercial vehicles has shown (in seasonally adjusted terms) some decline on the basis of the most recent three monthly comparisons.

Cars

In the four week period ending March 3 industrial disputes outside the motor vehicle industry appreciably reduced the production of passenger cars. Because of the serious losses of production in February last year the usual comparisons with a year earlier are of limited significance. Over the period, the average rate of recorded production of cars was 34,504 per week, 5 per cent higher than in February last year. Production for the home market was 7 per cent higher than the average rate last year and production for export was 1½ per cent higher.

In seasonally adjusted terms car production in the last three months—December to February—was 9 per cent lower than in the previous three months. This decline was partly the result of greater strike losses in the latter period but also reflects the movement of

(*continued on next page*)

TABLE 1. RECORDED PRODUCTION

Production figures of road motor vehicles cover complete vehicles, chassis with engines for delivery as such and unassembled vehicles for export. Road tractors are included but battery operated road vehicles are excluded.

Production for export may differ from actual exports as recorded in the Overseas Trade Statistics because of differences in timing and coverage.

		Passenger cars (including taxis)				Commercial road vehicles			
	No. of weeks	For home market	For export	Totals	Weekly average	For home market	For export	Totals	Weekly average
1966	52	978,684	624,995	1,603,679	30,840	260,614	178,061	438,675	8,436
1967	52	988,273	563,740	1,552,013	29,846	245,692	139,414	385,106	7,406
1968	52	1,013,163	802,773	1,815,936	34,922	259,331	149,855	409,186	7,869
1969	53	892,758	824,315	1,717,073	32,398	272,998	192,778	465,776	8,788
1970	52	918,109	722,857	1,640,966	31,557	267,407	190,125	457,532	8,799
1971	52	1,027,462	714,478	1,741,940	33,499	268,278	187,928	456,206	8,773
1972	52	1,307,881	613,430	1,921,311	36,948	272,649	135,470	408,119	7,848
1973	52								
1972 1st quarter	13	312,399	167,804	480,203	36,939	63,793	31,477	95,270	7,328
2nd quarter	13	346,472	167,594	514,066	39,544	71,914	39,573	111,487	8,576
3rd quarter	13	277,386	118,992	396,378	30,491	53,114	27,161	80,275	6,175
4th quarter	13	371,624	159,040	530,664	40,820	83,828	37,259	121,087	9,314
1973 1st quarter	13								
2nd quarter	13								
3rd quarter	13								
4th quarter	13								
1972 January	4	92,654	47,901	140,555	35,139	21,543	9,339	30,882	7,721
February	4	83,678	47,851	131,529	32,882	17,052	8,324	25,376	6,344
March	5	136,067	72,052	208,119	41,624	25,198	13,814	39,012	7,802
April	4	92,248	52,839	145,087	36,272	20,258	11,469	31,727	7,932
May	4	116,373	55,935	172,308	43,077	24,726	13,843	38,569	9,642
June	5	137,851	58,820	196,671	39,334	26,930	14,261	41,191	8,238
July	4	70,488	31,412	101,900	25,475	14,628	7,364	21,992	5,498
August	4	85,880	32,751	118,631	29,658	15,019	6,873	21,892	5,473
September	5	121,018	54,829	175,847	35,169	23,467	12,924	36,391	7,278
October	4	117,734	50,786	168,520	42,130	25,617	11,029	36,646	9,162
November	4	125,118	49,527	174,645	43,661	28,866	12,194	41,060	10,265
December	5	128,772	58,727	187,499	37,500	29,345	14,036	43,381	8,676
1973 January	5	135,970	62,089	198,059	39,612	28,416	12,597	41,019	8,203
February	4	89,424	48,590	138,014	34,504	21,350	12,050	33,400	8,350
March	4								
April	4								
May	5								
June	4								
July	4								
August	5								
September	4								
October	5								
November	4								
December	4								

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VEHICLE PRODUCTION
continued

the high November figure into the earlier period. These figures imply a pause in the growth of production in recent months, although the underlying trend is still not clear. Within the total there was an 11 per cent fall in production for the home market between the two three monthly periods and a 4 per cent fall on the export side.

Commercial vehicles

The industrial disputes affecting the car industry in February 1973 had less impact on the production of commercial vehicles. In the four week period ending March 3, 1973, the average rate of recorded production was 8,350, nearly 32 per cent higher than in the comparable period for 1972. Production for export was 45 per cent higher than the average rate for February 1972 and production for the home market was 25 per cent up. The same difficulties of making comparison with February 1972 apply, as with cars.

In seasonally adjusted terms production of commercial vehicles in the last three months—December to February—was 5 per cent lower than in the previous three months after a very strong rate of growth towards the end of last year. The greater part, of the decline shown by the average in the most recent three months appears to reflect the marked variability of the monthly and three monthly figures; in particular, as with cars, it is much affected by the high November figure now being in the earlier period of comparison; strike effects were of less significance. Production for the home market was 6 per cent lower than in September to November and there was a 3 per cent fall in export production.

TABLE 2. PRODUCTION—SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

The seasonally adjusted series has been adjusted to exclude the effect of regularly recurring influences (eg holidays) but the figures still reflect the effect of factors that do not recur regularly (eg strikes).

Care should be taken not to interpret changes between one month and another as necessarily indicating the underlying trend. The averages in the latest three months and in the previous three months give a more reliable guide to recent changes.

MONTHLY AVERAGES — Thousands

	Passenger cars			Commercial vehicles		
	For home market	For export	Total	For home market	For export	Total
1966	82	52	134	21.7	14.8	36.6
1967	82	47	129	20.5	11.6	32.1
1968	84	67	151	21.6	12.5	34.1
1969	74	69	143	22.7	16.1	38.8
1970	77	60	137	22.3	15.8	38.1
1971	86	59	145	22.3	14.7	38.0
1972	109	51	160	22.7	11.3	34.0
1973						
1972 1st quarter	94	50	144	19.7	9.5	29.2
2nd quarter	106	51	157	22.1	12.4	34.5
3rd quarter	111	48	159	21.4	11.0	32.4
4th quarter	125	55	180	27.7	12.2	39.9
1973 1st quarter						
2nd quarter						
3rd quarter						
4th quarter						
1972 January	90	50	140	20.9	9.4	30.3
February	82	44	126	17.1	7.9	25.0
March	110	57	167	21.0	11.3	32.3
April	94	52	146	20.8	11.8	32.6
May	112	53	165	23.9	13.5	37.4
June	112	47	159	21.7	11.8	33.5
July	110	47	157	22.4	10.5	32.9
August	114	44	158	21.2	10.3	31.5
September	110	53	163	20.4	12.2	32.6
October	118	55	173	26.0	11.4	37.4
November	132	53	185	29.5	12.1	41.6
December	124	58	182	27.7	13.1	40.8
1973 January	107	52	159	22.1	10.1	32.2
February	88	45	133	21.5	11.4	32.9
March						
April						
May						
June						
Average of:						
Sept.-Nov. 1972	120	54	174	25.3	11.9	37.2
Dec.-Feb. 1973	106	52	158	23.8	11.5	35.3
Percentage change	−11	−4	−9	−6	−3	−5

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- Precision chains and other mechanical engineering for third quarter
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- Salt for fourth quarter

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A complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on application to Department of Trade and Industry, Room 306. Gaywood House, Great Peter Street, London SW1P 3LW.

Index of retail sales in Northern Ireland

THE index of retail sales in Northern Ireland for January was 137 (1965 = 100), 7 per cent more than in January 1972.

After allowing for price changes, the total volume of sales in January 1973 was slightly lower than a year earlier.

Index numbers of the value of sales in January and percentage increases on a year earlier for the main groups of trades are shown below. More detailed information can be obtained from the Ministry of Commerce, Index of Retail Sales, Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX (tel: Belfast (0232) 34488, ext. 336).

	January 1973	
The value of sales by:	Index number 1965 = 100	Percentage increase
All kinds of business	137	7
Food shops	145	3
Non-food shops	133	9
Of which:		
Clothing and footwear shops	149	12
Durable goods shops	139	−1
Miscellaneous non-food shops	135	13
Department and general stores	90	3

New companies incorporated in Northern Ireland during February

DURING the month of February 1973, 41 private companies with a total nominal capital of £370,900, and two Guarantee Companies not having a share capital, were incorporated in Northern Ireland.

During the period January 1, to February 28, 1973, 94 companies with a total nominal capital of £917,410; were incorporated.

This compares with 78 companies with a total nominal capital of £522,600 incorporated during the same period of 1972.

Sales and orders in the engineering industries

IT IS regretted that the provisional index numbers for the engineering industries for December 1972, which were to have appeared this week, have been unavoidably delayed. It is now expected that these figures will be published in next week's *Trade and Industry*.

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.
Dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	May 25 1972
civil aviation balance of payments (A)	Mar. 16 1972
trade by air (6M)	Sept. 21 1972
Balance of payments:	
quarterly figures (Q)	Mar. 22 1973
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	Mar. 22 1973
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	Jan. 18 1973
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	Mar. 1 1973
Capital expenditure:	
distributive and service trades (A)	Apr. 28 1971
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	This week
Catering trades turnover (M)	Mar. 29 1973
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	Jan. 18 1973
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	Feb. 15 1973
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	Mar. 15 1973
N. Ireland (M)	This week
Computers, UK market (Q)	Jan. 25 1973
Construction work overseas (A)	Nov. 16 1972
ECGD business (Q)	Mar. 1 1973
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	Feb. 22 1973
Engineering industries, sales and orders (M)	This week
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	Mar. 22 1973
cinema admissions and takings (M)	Mar. 29 1973
overseas payments and earnings (A)	July 20 1972
registration of films (A)	Jan. 25 1973
trends in film going (A)	Aug. 19 1971
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	Mar. 22 1973
household consumption (Q)	This week
Footwear industry	
production, orders and deliveries (M)	Mar. 29 1973
Foreign exchange, official reserves (M)	Mar. 8 1973
Foreign trade:	
EFTA (Q)	Mar. 23 1972
industrial countries production and trade (Q)	Feb. 15 1973
world exports of manufactures (A)	Sept. 30 1970
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	Feb. 15 1973
Hire-purchase business (M)	This week
Industrial development certificates:	
approvals (Q)	Apr. 27 1972
refusals (A)	July 15 1971
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	Mar. 29 1973
N. Ireland index (M)	Mar. 22 1973
Wales index (Q)	Mar. 29 1973
Insurance companies, investments and assets (A)	Aug. 10 1972
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Sept. 23 1970
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	Jan. 11 1973
investment and earnings overseas (A)	Mar. 29 1973
Machine tools, deliveries and orders (Q)	Dec. 14 1972
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	Feb. 22 1973
production (M)	Mar. 15 1973
production, quarterly analysis (Q)	Feb. 22 1973
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	This week
estimated figures	Mar. 22 1973
motor trades turnover (M)	Feb. 15 1973
Office development permits (Q)	Mar. 15 1973
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	Apr. 13 1972
ECGD business (Q)	Mar. 1 1973
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	Mar. 15 1973
value (M)	Mar. 22 1973
value, analysis of trends (Q)	Mar. 22 1973
Pension funds, investments and assets (A)	Aug. 10 1972
Retail prices index (M)	This week
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	This week
sales, N. Ireland (M)	This week
stocks (M)	Mar. 15 1973
Royalties, overseas transactions (A)	Mar. 30 1972
Shipping, nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	Nov. 2 1972
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	Mar. 22 1973
Stocks:	
distributive and service trades (A)	Apr. 28 1971
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	This week
retail (M)	Mar. 15 1973
Television, overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 5 1971
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	This week
carpet sales	Mar. 29 1973
cotton industry production (M)	This week
hosiery production (M)	Mar. 29 1973
made-up clothing, orders and deliveries (M)	This week
orders and deliveries (M)	This week
wholesale houses' sales (M)	Mar. 8 1973
wool exports (Q)	Mar. 8 1973
wool output (M)	This week
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	Feb. 22 1973
overseas travel and tourism (A)	Dec. 21 1972
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	Mar. 29 1973
index numbers (M)	Mar. 22 1973

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	Jan. 4 1973
Business Monitor titles	Sept. 21 1972
Customs notices of interest to exporters	Mar. 29 1973
ECGD local offices	This week
Guide to DTI	Dec. 28 1972
Official Receivers' offices	May 20 1970
Programme of trade promotions	Jan. 18 1973
Release dates of economic statistics	Mar. 29 1973

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It would assist if applicant firms give outline details of developing countries and projects in which they are interested. Such information will be treated in confidence.

UK businessmen going overseas

British businessmen intending to travel overseas are urged in their own interests to make the earliest possible contact, before going abroad, with the Export Services Division of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) (at the appropriate Regional Office for firms outside London and Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU for firms in London and the South East of England). The DTI in co-operation with Commercial Officers at Embassies, High Commissions and Consulates overseas, is in a position to provide advice when it is required, and to help, where appropriate, in making trade contacts related to the purpose of the visit. Even where a businessman does not require specific assistance it is valuable for him to meet the Commercial Officers to get up-to-date information about the market. The DTI would therefore welcome receiving notification of any businessmen intending to travel overseas. To enable the overseas Commercial Officers to be of the greatest assistance to UK visitors the DTI needs to be able to brief the overseas officers as fully as possible. The range of information required for this purpose includes details of the firm, their products/services and the purpose and background to the visit.

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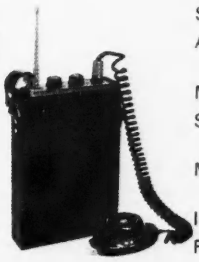

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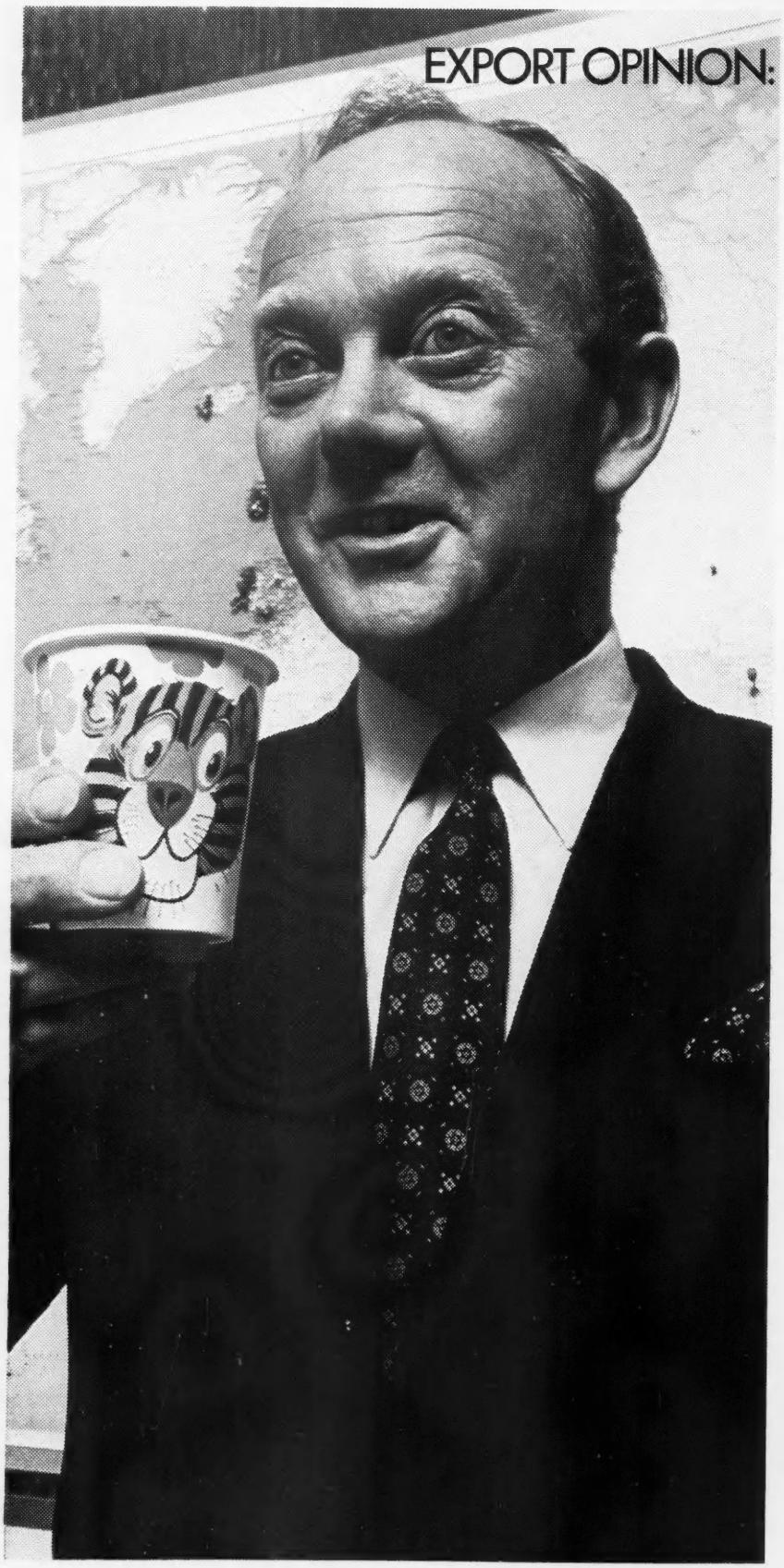

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